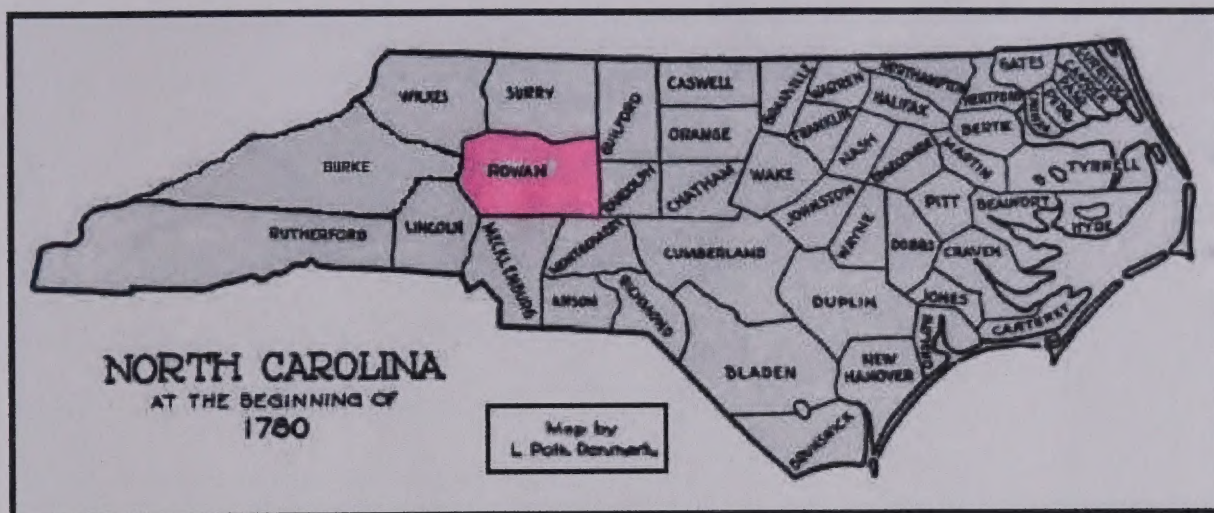


Klinker, Miller, Voyles,
Simpson

Local Histories, Misc.

NORTH CAROLINA AT THE BEGINNING OF 1780



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[Derick S. Hartshorn](#)
Conover, NC

Last rev. 2 Dec 1997

NORTH CAROLINA AT THE BEGINNING OF 1780

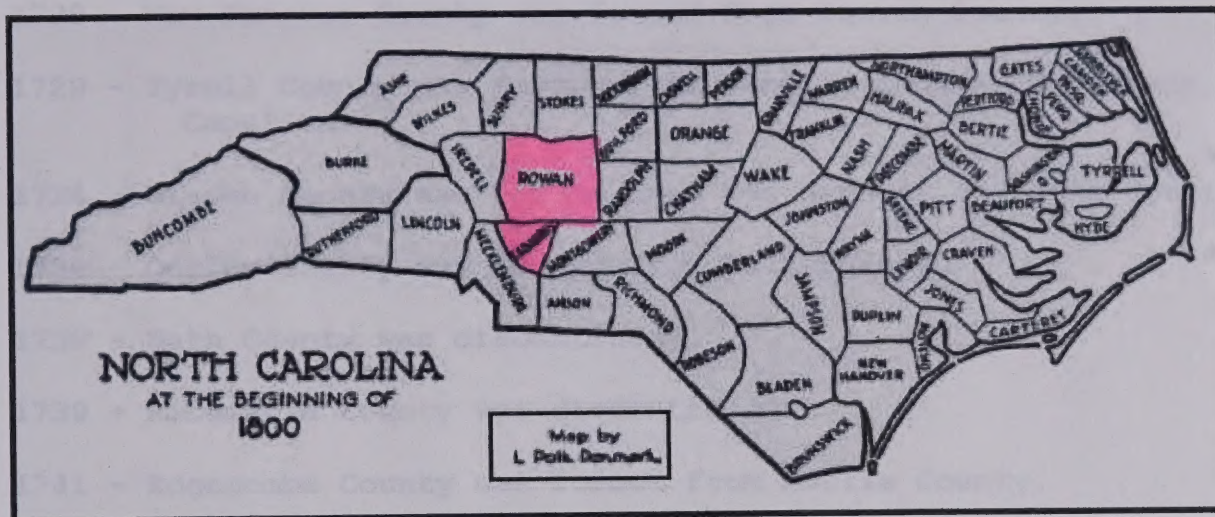


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David A. Harshbarger
Currituck, NC

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NORTH CAROLINA AT THE BEGINNING OF 1800



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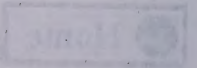
Last rev. 2 Dec 1997

- 1729 - Tyrrell County was formed from Beaufort County.
- 1739 - Edgecombe County was formed from Beaufort County.
- 1741 - Currituck County was formed from Dare County.
- 1742 - North Carolina's first newspaper, "North Carolina Sentinel" is a
- 1743 - North Carolina's first newspaper, "North Carolina Sentinel" is a
- 1750 - Halifax County was formed from New Brunswick.
- 1752 - Orange County was formed from Bladen, Granville, and Johnston &
- 1753 - Anson County was formed from Anson County, which in effect split
- along latitude 35 degrees and 36 minutes (approximately an arc
- between the Virginia and North Carolina lines. This was known
- Granville's line." Based on the 1753 map, which governed
- Carolina Colony of 1753.
- 1754 - Cumberland County was formed from Bladen County.
- 1755 - Polk County was formed from Johnston County.
- 1756 - Halifax County was formed from Edgecombe County.
- 1759 - Bertie County was formed from Bertie, Chowan, Gates, and West
- Chatham.
- 1763 - Pitt County was formed from Beaufort County.
- 1767 - Rockingham County was formed from Anson County with lines from
- Granville's (35° 36' N) line, the arc was divided from

NORTH CAROLINA AT THE BEGINNING OF 1800



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Deirdre S. Hershman
Conover, NC

Last rev: 2 Dec 1997

George II.

- 1729 - New Hanover County was formed from Craven County.
- 1729 - Tyrell County was formed from Bertie, Chowan, Currituck, and Pamlico Counties.
- 1734 - Bladen County was formed from New Hanover and Bath Counties.
- 1734 - Onslow County was formed from Bath County.
- 1739 - Bath County was discontinued.
- 1739 - Albemarle County was discontinued.
- 1741 - Edgecombe County was formed from Bertie County.
- 1741 - Northampton County was formed from Bertie County.
- 1746 - Granville County was formed from Edgecombe County.
- 1746 - Johnston County was formed from Craven County.
- 1750 - Anson County was formed from Bladen County.
- 1751 - North Carolina's first newspaper, "North Carolina Gazette" is published.
- 1750 - Duplin County was formed from New Hanover.
- 1752 - Orange County was formed from Bladen, Granville, and Johnston Counties.
- 1753 - Rowan County was formed from Anson County, which in effect split along latitude 35 degrees and 34 minutes (approximately an equidistance between the Virginia and South Carolina lines. This was known as Granville's Line." Named for Matthew Rowan, acting governor of the Carolina Colony of 1753.
- 1754 - Cumberland County was formed from Bladen County.
- 1758 - Dobbs County was formed from Johnston County.
- 1758 - Halifax County was formed from Edgecombe County.
- 1759 - Hertford County was formed from Bertie, Chowan, Gates, and Northampton Counties.
- 1760 - Pitt County was formed from Beaufort County.
- 1762 - Mecklenburg County was formed from Anson County at a line "beginning at Carteret's (Earl Granville's) line, six miles northeast from

 Catawba County, NCGenWeb

NORTH CAROLINA HISTORICAL TIME LINE

North Carolina Counties and other Historical Dates

- 1663 - Carolina was chartered. Charles II of England granted the Caro to eight lord proprietors. Named for King Charles I of Eng
- 1663 - Albemarle County was formed - one of the three original countie in 1739.
- 1670 - Chowan County was formed from Albemarle County.
- 1670 - Pasquotank County was formed from Albemarle County.
- 1670 - Currituck County was formed from Albemarle County.
- 1670 - Perquimans County was formed from Albemarle County.
- 1696 - Bath County was created - discontinued in 1739.
- 1705 - Archdale County was created - later renamed Beauford.
- 1710 - New Bern is settled by Swiss and German colonists.
- 1711 - Carolina was divided into North and South Carolina.
- 1712 - Beaufort County was created from Bath (formerly Archdale) Count
- 1712 - Craven County was formed from Bath.
- 1712 - Hyde County was formed from Wickham.
- 1722 - Bertie County was formed from Chowan County.
- 1722 - Carteret County was formed from Craven County.
- 1729 - North Carolina comes under British control, becoming a royal co but one of the original eight proprietors sold their interest

 Catawba County, NCGenWeb

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THE
FEDERAL
BUREAU OF
INVESTIGATION

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

WASHINGTON, D. C. 20535

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (100-100000)

SUBJECT: [Illegible]

RE: [Illegible]

DATE: [Illegible]

BY: [Illegible]

ADMINISTRATIVE

100-100000

ENCLOSURE

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The following persons graciously loaned or gave pictures for this book:

Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Cochran
Mr. and Mrs. James R. Morrison
Miss Letha Snyder
Mrs. Frank Rankin
Mr. E. Glenn Isenhour
Mr. Richard C. Richardson
Mrs. W. W. Flowe
Mrs. S. Kay Patterson
Miss Ruth Blackwelder
Miss Mary Propst
Mrs. Inez Shinn Helms
Mr. H. W. Calloway, Jr.
Mr. L. D. Coltrane, Jr.
Miss Ainslee Alexander
Mrs. John F. Reed
Mrs. E. M. Ketchie
Mr. Aubrey R. Hoover, Jr.
Miss Mary Newell
Mr. Harry G. Brown

It would be impossible to list all the people who have given us information about these houses, but we appreciate their help. Letters have given us information, both about people and houses, and many personal interviews with the people who now live in the homes today.

Introducing Cabarrus

When we thought of a tour of Cabarrus County, it was for our own amusement, but as we went from one section of the county to the other, we decided that others might be interested in some of our findings.

Houses were our first objectives, so we looked for the oldest which had some historical event connected with them or names of homes which had been recorded in old letters or books. We have failed to find written descriptions of most of the houses which have been destroyed, with the exception of two of the Phifer homes. In a history of the Col. Martin Phifer Family by Charles Phifer, he says: "The house he lived in was a large two story frame building with wings from the main building. A large hall ran the whole width of the house, the rooms had high ceilings with great large fireplaces and the smallest of windows. Near the banks of the old creek, in a beautiful level place, the house stood and was surrounded by an orchard and outhouses. This place was called the 'old house field' ". This book also says that Martin Phifer, Jr. copied his father's house. The description of the George Alexander Phifer home was given as follows: "The house might be called three stories high for the first floor, which is built of brick is eight feet high, the rest is wood. Large broad steps lead to the entrance and a fine wide hall with high old ceilings runs through the house." This house was standing in 1888 although George A. Phifer moved to Tennessee about 1835.

We have found many types of architecture from the small log cabin to the large Georgian, with different types of roofs, three brick-nogged and several with perpendicular weather-boarding, also brick, and rock. Some were built prior to 1790, others in the early 1800s and the majority before the War Between the States. In a letter written to relatives in Pennsylvania, William Harris tells of the erection of his son's new home

about 1816, which "was 28 by 22 feet on a 207 acre farm, containing a mill site and a large cleared field".

If you will take a leisurely ride over the roads of Cabarrus County, you will find many places of interest and learn of the people who made them so.

Several incidents concerning our county and people happened prior to the establishment of Cabarrus, such as the exploit of the "Cabarrus Black Boys" or the "Gunpowder Plot" in 1771, and the encampment of General William Lee Davidson and his troops near Rocky River in 1780. At that time we were a part of Mecklenburg County.

On a general muster day held in Charlotte, our German-speaking citizens were very much hurt by the ridicule made of their speech or dialect. It was after this, that agitation arose to cut off a new county from Mecklenburg. When the bill came before the Legislature, the vote was a tie, and Stephen Cabarrus, Speaker of the House of Commons, cast the deciding vote and our people named the new County for him in appreciation.

His letter acknowledging the honor paid him, is framed and hangs in the Courthouse today. Since that day, Cabarrus has gone forward entirely on her own strength.

There were eight militia districts which Cabarrus inherited from Mecklenburg. Their Captains were: Samuel Pickens, Joseph Shinn, Jacob Slough, John Melchor, William McAnulty, James Harris, Paul Phifer and Charles T. Alexander. These captains were mostly of the second and third generations of our earliest settlers. The southern and western sections of our county were settled by Scots who came from Scotland and Ireland. They were Presbyterians. The northeastern and eastern sections were peopled by Germans who were about equally divided between Reformed and Lutherans.



We do not think many people take the time to read the minutes of the early courts, but in them we find a great many facts concerning the customs and laws of that day, much genealogical data, as well as what the individual person did.

One of the early customs was registering the mark of their cattle, sheep and hogs. Many persons came into court as did Jacob Mussgehung, who declared the mark of his animals to be a crop and a slit in the left ear and a half penny in the right, and the brand for his horses — I. M. They could easily be identified if they wandered away.

Genealogy was our chief interest when we began our reading but the people who had trades drew our attention, too, so we are going to list some of them. Among the trades, we find weavers, millers, blacksmiths, wagon-makers, hatters, joiners and carpenters, shoemakers, windmill makers, tailors, sawmills, millwrights, silver-smiths, saddlers, wheelwrights, stillers, tavern-keepers, curriers, coopers, bar-keepers, farmers, doctors, lawyers, merchants, schoolteachers, and we also found a postmaster. The last five would be classed today as professions.

In early North Carolina days the people had no choice but to turn to their own skills for their needs. It was "make it yourself, or do without". Families who were well supplied with the needed furniture could show how handy their menfolk were with wood-working tools and some made beautiful pieces which have lasted through the years. In almost every home thread was spun and woven into cloth, if they had a loom. In the old wills, looms were willed from generation to generation. But this period soon gave way when a passable road was built and market places could be reached.

The earliest mention of any trade is of James Hughey, a merchant of London, in 1745. Why he is on the books of Cabarrus is not told. The next oldest was 1761 which tells us Bostian Bost is a "Taylor". He could have been the progenitor of all the Bosts in our section. Spelling was, in many words, entirely different from the way we, today, distinguish the meanings.

After the formation of Cabarrus in 1793, many orphan children who had been under the Mecklenburg jurisdiction were transferred and were apprenticed and bound to men who were able to teach them trades, so that when they became of age they would be trained, and able to support themselves. An instance of this is in 1793, Lewis Townsend, aged 17, was bound to George Masters, a house carpenter and joiner, who was also a miller. In 1797, Townsend was free to go his own way and by 1800, the court apprenticed Solomon Shinn, aged 18, to him to learn the trade. Of interest to us, is that Lewis Townsend

married a grand-daughter of Robert Russell, in whose home the first court of Cabarrus was held.

The term "bound" or "Apprenticed", is merely the difference in being compelled to work, and the desire to learn a trade under skillful teachers. Solomon Shinn's father was a "man of means" at his death but Solomon needed some extra training, so the way to get it was to be apprenticed to someone of his own choosing. It was binding to the teacher as well as to the pupil.

Often both parents were dead, but sometimes only the father, when the court became responsible for the welfare of the child — appointing guardians, if they had been left property, but in many cases they were without means of support, so they were bound or apprenticed. The court often called for those, in whose care the orphans were at the time to bring them before the judge for investigation of properties. Orphans of a Gibson family were called in and all of their birthdays are listed. Of the six children, we found Nellie, who married Joseph Neisler, buried in Coldwater Lutheran graveyard.

Many of these men had mastered their trades before coming to America, or should I say, Cabarrus.

Weavers in Scotland were the McLartys, father and two sons, who carried on, when they arrived in America, and they had proven their ability sufficiently to have people come to them for instruction. They were also millers and among their students was one Thomas White, identified on the court records as "Buffalo Tommie" and "Miller Tommie". He married a daughter of the Senior Alexander McLarty. When Buffalo Creek was dredged not too many years ago, the McLarty mill race and dam were destroyed. (It stood just north of the creek bridge beyond the railroad on Cabarrus Ave., West.)

Other weavers were Conrad Lydecker, George Hartman, Jacob Toup (Dove), and Moses Andrew (who was also a blacksmith), and James Huie, who, in 1794, had Elizabeth Seals bound to him to learn the weaver's trade. Few instances are found where girls are bound for specified trades; they were generally to be taught the "art and mystery of housekeeping" — a phrase used many times.

Another trade in which we are historically interested is that of the carpenters and joiners, three of whom were among the first citizens of Concord. William Atkinson built the first house in town and Thrice Penix, aged 17 yrs. and 6 mos., was bound to this same William Atkinson to learn the trade of silversmith — but when John Reed brought the gold that his son had found, to him for identification, Atkinson did not know what it was!

George Masters, a joiner, already spoken of and John Masters, yeoman, was a tailor and both men were well-versed in their vocations. Others

were Jacob Stirewalt, designer, contractor and builder of the brick courthouse and houses in many places, are said to be his designs and work. James Wilson in 1801, was also a builder of fine structures.

Philip Dry, Tobias Goodman, Evan Weylie and John and Joseph Reid were "waggonmakers". They would have called on John Tucker, William Alexander, Francis Vanderburg, Robert Anderson, Samuel Pharr, Moses Andrew and their apprentices for help because they were all blacksmiths, and can't you imagine the gatherings at the smithy and discussions of the happenings of the days?

Christian Horlacher was a tanner, as also was his father-in-law, John Melker and brother-in-law, Christopher Melker, and some vestiges of the vats are still visible on the old Melker place.

Andrew Freeze, who never learned to speak English very well, had two trades. He made whips, shoestrings, bridles, and saddles from the leather he tanned. Later, his sons Jacob and Michael Freeze were tanners and his son, Elijah Freeze became the whipmaker, which were called "blacksnakes". Ephraim Drake Harris was a currier and tanner and Paul Barringer was a saddler. He belonged to the Barringer family at Organ Church and it was there that his children were baptized. When he made his will, he distinguished himself from other Paul Barringers, by the appellation of "Saddler".

Evan Howell was also a saddler. These four men lived in widely separated sections of Cabarus. One near where Kannapolis is, one near what is now #49 toward Stanly County, one near the Rowan line in the Organ Church vicinity and the other in the area around Howell's Church.

Frederick Barbarick was apprenticed in 1802, at the age of 17½ years to Robert Anderson, blacksmith, for 3 years and 6 months.

John Jacob Yost and Isaiah Spears in 1803 were mentioned as "hatters". Peter Bean was bound to Isaiah Spears "hater" (sic), "to instruct him in the art of making wool hats as far as he knows", which leads us to believe he was not too proficient in the art.

As late as 1822, John Moss was given custody of Haywood T. Kilgroe, aged 11 years, "to teach him the art of being a "hatter". This child was without means, as on the same page the county furnished a coffin for his mother's burial. No mention is made of his father.

In July 1793, Jacob Bost, a shoemaker, had George Davis, aged 12 years, orphan of Solomon Davis, decd., bound to him for 9 years. Then in 1794, John Harkey was bound to Jonas Lipe, shoemaker. No data is given as to his age or parentage.

In July 1794, John Bost, orphan of John Bost, aged 16 years and 8 months, was bound to John

Misenheimer to learn the "trade of windmill maker". We remember, years ago, of seeing a windmill which must have been made in those early years. Windmills were so valuable that one man in his Will gave each child equal rights to the use of it.

The only persons which we noticed having license to run stills were: William S. McClellan, Alexander Pickens, Archibald White and William Houston. In 1803, William Houston in his Will, gave his still and vessels and other properties to his wife, and at her death to go to his son, John Clark Houston. Evidently, he expected his still to continue supporting his family for many years. Among those licensed to sell spiritous liquors were: Martin Phifer in 1793, George Kluttz in 1811, George Ury in 1814, David Suther in 1822, Gen'l Paul Barringer in 1824 and Seneca Turner in 1828. Phifer, Kluttz and Turner ran taverns, as did William Hudson in 1808 and Valentine Faggart in 1809, and we must not fail to mention Robert Smith, who in January 1775, received his license in Mecklenburg County, to sell spiritous liquors and run a tavern "at his now home". President George Washington dined here, on his journey through North Carolina in May, 1791. George Ury, David Suther and Gen'l Barringer's licenses were for retail sales in their homes for one year. They were listed as bar-keepers. James W. Clark ran a tavern and a dance hall!

Gene'l Barringer was also a merchant and his competitors were Martin Phifer in 1802, Joseph Young in 1808, and David Storke, in whose store was located the postoffice and he served as postmaster. David Storke was the son of Rev. C. A. Storke, an early Lutheran minister. A firm, known as Scott and Wallace, sold the "communion wine and bottle" to St. John's Lutheran Church in 1837.

In July 1800, Alexander McClanahan, chair-maker, had David Rogers Tassey bound to him. The double name of the child is rather unusual at this early date.

In 1799, James Scott ran a sawmill and Hugh Patterson, wheelwright, had Elijah Turner, aged 9 years, bound to him to learn the "art and 'mistry' of the trade".

Among the lawyers licensed to practice in the court were: Evan Alexander and John Potts in 1801, Joseph Wood in 1813, William Lee Alexander in 1793, George McCulloch and Richard Brandon in 1804, J. L. Martin, Abraham C. McRee and James Means.

This, of course, is not a complete list of barristers nor of the doctors — Dr. Joseph B. Smith died in 1815, Dr. Tilman Davis in 1824, his wife is buried in Memorial Garden and he probably is, too, but there is no marker. One of our earliest and most famous was Dr. Charles Harris. Others were Drs. Isaac Burns, Jonathan Baldwin Young,

Stephen Fox, John E. Mahan, Robert McKenzie and beginning with Joel B. Houston, Samuel S. Harris, John W. Ross, Ingodocia D. Cash, James F. Gilmore and Joseph Young, all of whom received their early schooling under Dr. John Robinson, Pastor of Poplar Tent Presbyterian Church, and much of their medical training under Dr. Harris.

Just imagine the hard riding these doctors did when some member of a sick person's family or servant came and urged the doctor to come as quickly as possible.

Dr. Charles Harris had such a call from Morganton to see a young lady whose family were horrified to find that she could not close her mouth. They thought that she was paralyzed or had lock-jaw. When the doctor arrived, he wrapped a handkerchief around each thumb and saying to the young lady "Don't you bite me", he pushed her jaws back in place. "Next time don't yawn so big." Until then, her family did not know what had happened!

Later there was a Dr. Edwin and Dr. Charles Harris, sons of one Robert Harris. The most unusual thing about Dr. Edwin, was that in his late years, he took 20 grains of calomel every day, and the wonder is that he lived through one, much less years of it. Dr. Chas. Harris, II, met a most tragic death in the snowstorm of Jan. 19th, 1857, when the temperature went down to 4 below zero and the snow was 17 inches deep on the level — drifts much deeper. He had attended court in Concord and on his way home, found he could go no further. He got off of his horse and kept walking around a big tree until he was overcome by the cold. Next day they found him — frozen in death.

As farming was the backbone of the county, Hezekiah Alexander (not the Signer), and Jediah Wallace were the men most called on to take care of the land left them. Some children as young as 2 years of age were apprenticed for various trades, and when being bound had the stipulation that they were to have a certain amount of education. One of the specified amounts was in the case of Andrew Harris, who was bound to George Kluttz, a tailor, to have 8 months schooling. Most of the free schools had two months terms only, which in this case would give this child 2 months in school for 4 years. Every child was listed from the age of six to twenty-one. One list that we have contains the names of persons we know were married at that time, which shows they were under 21. Among the school teachers were John George Daniel Freisland, Theophilus Loetter, Miss Fredonia Wilson and many of the early ministers. Families and neighborhoods often engaged tutors for their children if they were at all ambitious.

John and Daniel Houston, ages 6 yrs. and 8 mos., and 5 yrs. and 5 mos., were both apprent-

iced, one to learn farming, the other carpentry. John Houston became so proficient that by 1825, he was being called upon to give others training.

Jeane and James, orphans of James Campbell, were also apprenticed, Jeane to Lewis Townsend, and James to Alexander McLarty for weaving. In Oct. 1797, Martha Underwood, orphan, was bound to John Howel; evidently finding this home unsuitable, she was rebound to Leonard Hartsell, for 10 yrs. and 9 mos. (now 7 yrs. & 3 mos. old). Girls were free at 18, boys not until 21 years old. Each man named, had numbers of children bound or apprenticed to them and a great many of them had more than one trade in which they were proficient.

A silversmith whose wares are still in existence was David Holton, who would make his customer six spoons with the six silver dollars brought to him, keeping one dollar for his pay. In 1810, it was ordered by the court that he be made overseer of the streets of Concord and a little later, he was made "patroller" from the company of Capt. Shinn.

Other interesting items are marriage contracts. One between Seneca Turner and Elizabeth Bost on Feb. 23, 1829, concerns her property.

In April 1804, a bill of sale from Elizabeth Alexander to Ephraim Alexander for a negro, named Harry. Mary Weylie also made a bill of sale of a negro woman and two children to Sam'l Harris, Jr.

In April 1813, this appears on the books — "Ordered that Thomas White (Buffalo Creek) and Thomas White (Coldwater Creek), Samuel Corzine, and William McGraw be appointed to lay off the dower for the widow and family of Stephen Hadley." Of the many Thomas Whites, there was no trouble in identifying these two.

Numerous probates of wills are recorded as having been brought into court, but as they were filed and not transcribed, many of them have been lost, some just by carelessness, of the caretakers but mostly by the calamity of the burning of the courthouse in 1875.

Another interesting item is a "Lye Bill", recorded at the Jan. Sess. 1811, reading as follows: "I, Adam Hefley, do hereby acknowledge that I cannot prove or make it appear that Jacob Richey, decd., ever gave a 'Lye Bill' or swore a false oath."

Also this: In May 1829, a case entitled — State against Augustus Alston, bench warrant for duelling with Pleasant Henderson. Both were put under \$5,000.00 bond to keep the peace with all citizens of the State.

A deed in 1795 gives the trade of both parties — William Alexander, blacksmith to William Harris, "taylor".

Pages and pages could be written concerning the incidents of those early days but this will

give an idea of what you can find.

A CURRIER works in leather.

A COOPER made barrels.

A JOINER is an artisan who finishes the inside of a house.

A CARPENTER builds or repairs wooden structures.

A WHEELWRIGHT makes wheels.

To be BOUND meant that a child was compelled to work.

To be APPRENTICED meant the desire to learn a trade.

A MILLWRIGHT was a designer of a mill.

Western North
Carolina 1789-1790



Western North
Carolina 1799-1800





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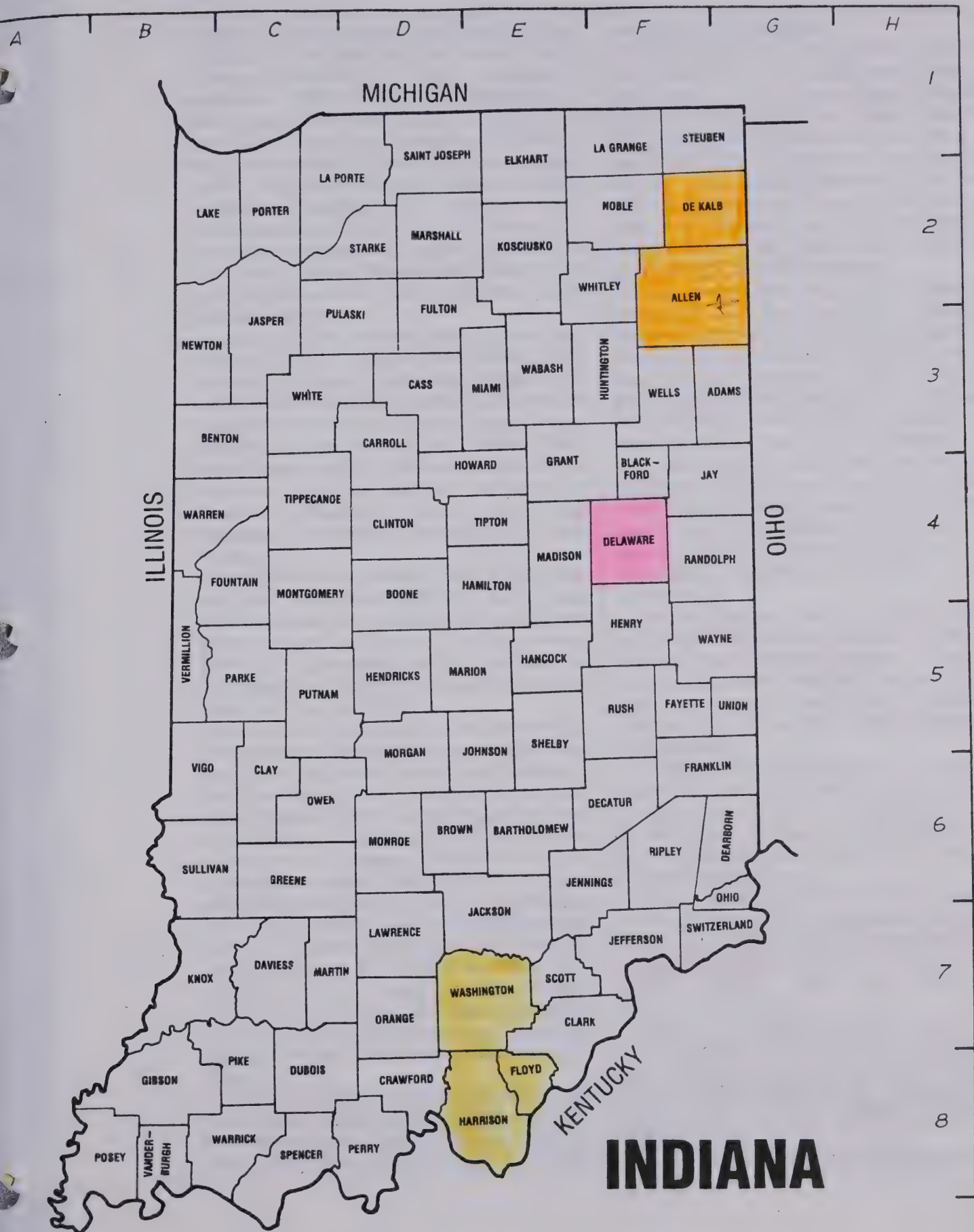
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MITLER Mary

42



INCHES



saying: "I feel so sorry for that little boy playing in the cold with no shoes, he is always barefooted." Her companion answered: "He is the son of Frederick N. Berkey and the store is full of shoes." In time Bob learned his lessons and his social manners graduating from Eikosi Academy in 1885. He married Maggie May Alexander (1870-1935) daughter of another early businessman of Salem, William R. Alexander. Ancestors of these people are in the 1916 History of Washington County. To this couple were born three children, Lera, Estelle and Win.

Lera (1886-1944) was a Latin teacher and married Otto C. Zink who is written up in Centennial History. Lera was active in all social life of Salem and wrote news for the Leader for many years. Also taught Loyal Daughters Class of Christian Church. They have three children Robert, a doctor at Madison, Indiana; Martha, a nurse in Phoenix, Arizona; and Lee, head of the Economic Division of University of New Mexico.

Dr. Robert Zink married Martha Danner and they have three children, Lera Ann, Robert Danner and William Lee. The two older children graduated and are away. Robert D. is married and an engineer in Indianapolis. Dr. Zink is a partner in the "Madison Health Clinic".

Martha Zink married Harold Holbert who is manager of Mutual of Omaha in Phoenix. They have four sons, Robert Lee Holbert, a professor at Franklin College in Indiana, John Charles Holbert, a Methodist minister at St. Charles, Louisiana, and twins Gary and Larry of Phoenix. Martha has three grandsons and one granddaughter. Robert and Jan Holbert had two sons, John Michael and James Mathew. Jan and he divorced so now he is married to Kathy who is a nurse and has a son and daughter. The third grandson, Darius, belongs to Rev. Holbert and his wife, Diana. The granddaughter belongs to Gary and Leslie and is named Jennifer Holbert. Larry and Debbie have no children.

Lee Berkey Zink was Toastmaster at his 25th Alumni dinner at Salem High recently. He married Patty Patton and they have two sons, Kevin Patrick and Barry Lee. They

are both small youngsters.

Estelle (1888-1964) was Faith's mother. She married H. E. Kelly and lived in Mississippi a few years then returned home. For over forty years she walked to work on Salem Square, most of them at Routh's Music and Appliance Store, the last few as City Clerk-Treasurer. She was Charter Member of Woman's Republican Club and Secretary of Christian Church Sunday School for years. Also leader of youth groups as Faith grew up.

Faith Kelly, her only child, married Frederick R. Kuonen after attending Indiana University. He is a graduate of Purdue and worked for many years for American Can Company. He also served in World War II in the Pacific area. They were both active in young people's activities as their children grew up. Faith holds a 40-year 4H leader record and her husband worked with Jobs Daughter on State level. Their daughter was Grand Bethel Honored Queen and Faith served on P.T.A. State board. Fred Kuonen's father was a Methodist minister and he came from Switzerland.

Deanna Kuonen married James Nichols and had three children, Leanne, James and Darryl. They are teenagers now. After her divorce she later married Charles Fauber and they have a small son, Frederick Charles. Deanna works at Census Bureau in Jeffersonville.

Frederick Lloyd Kuonen is a graduate of Rose-Hulman and is employed by TRW in Cleveland, Ohio, as Research and Development Engineer. He is married to Sylvia Claypool and they have a toddler, Cheryl Renee Kuonen.

Win A. Berkey (1892-1944) was a veteran of World War I and a Prudential Insurance agent for many years. He married **Grace Voyles Berkey** (1900-1970) and they had three children; Mary Jo, Janet and Frederick N. Berkey.

Mary Jo married Glover Laird, a veterinarian, who died while in service of his country. Mary Jo has four children, Janet Marie, James Berkey, Nancy Jo and Susan who was just a baby at time of father's death.

Janet Marie Laird married Harry Patek

and they have a girl Kelly and a son Byron Henry.

James Berkey Laird married and had Mikella Laird. He divorced his first wife and has remarried.

Nancy Jo and Susan Laird are still at home with their mother, but out of school and working.

Janet Berkey married John Cummings and has a son, David Cummings, who is in college. Mary Jo and Janet both live in Kansas City, Missouri, and their children are nearby.

Frederick N. Berkey married Mary Grace McLean and they live in Fountain Valley, California. Fred is an accountant and college graduate. He has no children.

Faith gives these personal recollections: The many nephews and nieces from the Berkey and Alexander families still come to the Berkey home where they spent so many happy hours as children. I remember family dinners of 40 or more people; now we are scattered and I am the only one of this line living in Salem. The family has been active in civic affairs and Masonic bodies. Many items from Berkey Store are in the Museum, and dishes and furniture from R. L. Berkey and Alexander homes are in Hay's House. My mother cherished a box that Christopher Harrison made for Ann Thompson who gave it to Estelle; it is now in D.A.R. Cabinet at the Museum. My husband and I belong to the Historical Society and Eastern Star. We have served here and at Scottsburg as Matron and Patron and are active in Church and Community affairs as our ancestors were.

LEWIS W. SIMPSON

Lewis W. Simpson, son of John Roy and Stella May Seacat, was born on October 23, 1907 in Harrison County, Indiana. He died on September 8, 1968.

John Simpson, son of William and Julianne Miller Simpson, was born in Washington County, June 19, 1877 September 5, 1970.

William Simpson, June 6, 1834 - April 20, 1913, was the son of Isaac and Elizabeth Byerly Simpson. Isaac, 1786 - 1846, was from Washington County. Elizabeth was born in Rowan Co., N.C., May 4, 1786 and

died December 14, 1869.

Julianne Miller Simpson, born in Prussia and come to America when quite small. She was the daughter of Henry and Elizabeth Bola Miller.

William and Julianne lived all their married life in Indiana.

Stella Seacat Simpson, daughter of John W. and Elizabeth Weathers Seacat, was born in Harrison County, July 28, 1884 and died April 24, 1975.

John Seacat, Aug. 27, 1850 - January 24, 1930, was the son of Logan and Nancy Martin Seacat. Elizabeth Weathers Seacat, November 30, 1849 - January 23, 1916, was the daughter of Washington and Mary Agan Weathers.

John and Stella Simpson, married March 16, 1905, had six children, Cletes, Lewis, Kathleen, Helen, Norman and Rubie.

Lewis Simpson married Stella M. Voyles, born August 8, 1906, on July 30, 1928. She is the daughter of Harley and Rosa Brown Voyles, Harley Voyles, December 28, 1878 - January 1, 1968, was the son of Linzy and Polly Harmon Voyles. Linzy was the son of Daniel and Sarah Voyles, grandson of William and Hannah Bundi Voyles. William was from Wales and Hannah from Italy.

Polly, September 3, 1840 - June 1883, was the daughter of Andrew and Malinda Lane Harmon. Linzy and Polly were married on April 3, 1860. This was his second marriage.

Rosa Brown Voyles, November 1, 1882 September 28, 1965, was the daughter of John and Melvina Bush Brown. John Brown, August 7, 1847 - December 27, 1923, was the son of Robert and Lucinda Simpson Brown. Melvina, November 21, 1859 - February 19, 1918, was the daughter of Noah and Louisa Markland Bush.

Harley and Rosa Voyles were married on December 25, 1900. They had five children, Clayton, Chlorel, Stella, Cleva and Alva.

Lewis and Stella Simpson farmed most of their married life in Jackson Twp. He served in the U.S. Navy during WWII. They have three children Kathryn, Betty and Robert. Kathryn has one son, Dwain. Betty is married to Earl Rudolph and they have four children, Earlene, Deborah, Lori and Chris. Robert is married to Patricia Robbeloth and they have one son, Brian.

teacher of a school in Hardinsburg.

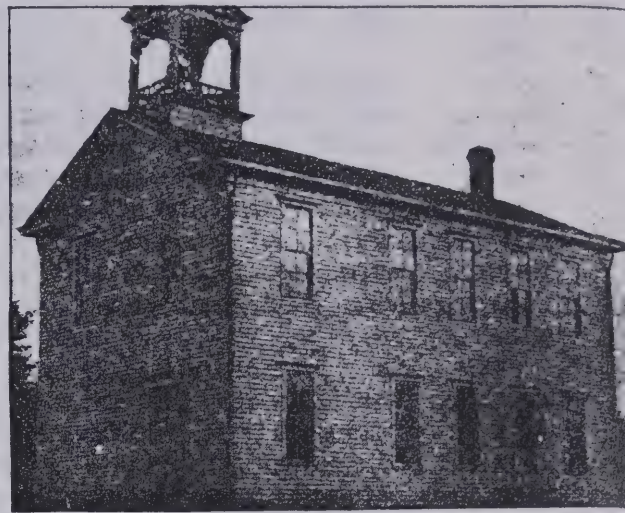
There were 8 districts in Posey Township -- No. 1, Seed Tick; No. 2, Horner's Chapel; No. 3, Fussy; No. 4, Fredericksburg; No. 5, Wolf; No. 6, Kay's Chapel; No. 7, Hardinsburg and No. 8, Walton. These all continued until they were consolidated into 2 school units at Hardinsburg and Fredericksburg in 1924, with a High School established at Hardinsburg about 1913. This two-story building burned in 1959. A new building was erected on land donated by Max Radcliff. It was used until the county was consolidated into 3 districts. At that time the pupils were transported to the new West Washington School. The abandoned building is now occupied by Dr. Manship.

Many teachers of Posey Township became lawyers, physicians, or men in executive positions. John Cromer became well-known in the insurance field; Charlie Deweese became Secretary-Treasurer of one of the large fruit companies in California; S. A. Roberts became a doctor; Oscar Q. Martin taught penmanship at Central Normal College. Some who taught for 50 years were: Jake Mitchell; A. R. Roll, and John Beard. George Deweese was one of the best mathematicians, and could teach most high school subjects, as could Ed Sherwood.

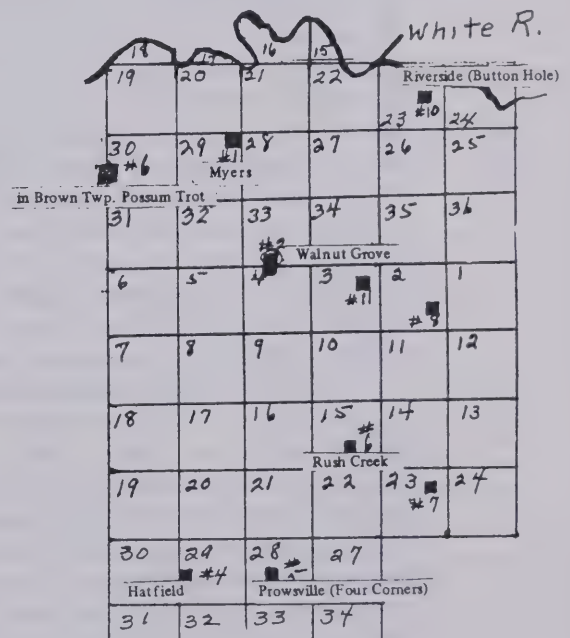
Elijah Deweese knew the school subjects well, but liked to prove his athletic skills so well he would sometimes get into a game with the big boys that would last all afternoon. He would be the fox in a "fox and hound" game and could out run any of them.

Eli Brown who taught at Seed Tick was such an expert penman he could draw beautiful birds. He had on exhibit, an eagle he had drawn with the flowing movements and pen strokes.

School began at 8:30 a.m. and continued to 4:00 p.m., but sometimes an apt and enthusiastic older pupil would stay after school for further instruction in one of the higher branches. When James G. May taught at Fredericksburg, George Deweese read Caesar and other Latin books in this way.



JEFFERSON TOWNSHIP SCHOOLS



Some old school records on Jefferson Township are available in the Stevens Museum. Jefferson wasn't set aside from Brown Township until 1853, but these treasurer's records kept by Elkanah Craycraft, were kept for the ten years prior to this for this area. It was already divided into 9 districts. Some teachers are named as recipients of school funds: \$70.00 to John

O'Brien for teaching No. 4 in 1851; \$70.43 to Jabez Nixon, teacher for No. 7; Lucy Ann Gyger received \$42.51, teacher for district No. 8; \$60.00 to Charles Morley in district No. 2; \$59.46 to Thomas Nixon, teacher in district No. 1; Robert Tippin \$16.00 for teaching No. 5; Isaac Headley and James Briscoe were paid for district No. 6; \$70.00 to Corkins Brown, for district No. 3. Others were James Burcham, George Fultz and John D. Thompson.

This same treasurer's book has recorded the payment of road supervisor, also the record of Library books loaned and returned. These library records are from 1871 to 1880. Most books are designated by number only. The only titles are Whistler, Pioneer Women of the West, Soldiers of Indiana, Reveries of a Bachelor, and Lives of Balboa and Cortez.

The school at Haleysburg was built before 1860 and was used up to 1958. After it was replaced the building was used for a store and still stands in 1975. It was designated as No. 9. Some of the teachers in this school, have been: Earle Brown, Eulah Denny, Clyde Bush, Lemuel Ball. The Meyers School was No. 1, and was used as a residence on the Lawrence McPike place, after it was closed as a school.

Another old school was called Possum Trot. Riverside, also called Button Hole, was No. 10. The Reid School in Jefferson Township was abandoned in 1921. Earl Brown taught the last school held in the old Walnut Grove School in 1926, when it was replaced by a large 2 room building.

The old Rush Creek School was also called Rinker's Creek. The building was on the Waldo Rigdon farm. The new Rush Creek School was No. 6. No's. 4 and 5, Hatfield and Prowsville, were replaced by the Four Corner's School in 1936. The last two schools in operation were this one and Walnut Grove.

Some other teachers of Jefferson Township were: Lebert Marshall, Mary Coffee, Franklin Ball, Mary Cauble, Myrtle Boggs, Minard Hague, Eunice Alexander, George Wilson, William Beck, O. A. Williams, Newton Branaman, Clarence Fleener, Mary Boggs, Dollyne Payne, Harvey Parr, Lulu Tippin, Alberta Ball, Eugene Bell, Juanita Cauble.

Some of the families who were in the enumeration in 1916 were: Brewers, Wheelers, Baker, Browns, Wesners, Batts, Bushes, Russell, Branamans and Nicholsons.

Jefferson Township is now a part of the Salem Community School Corporation, and pupils are transported into the Bradie Shrum Elementary School, Junior High, and Salem High School.

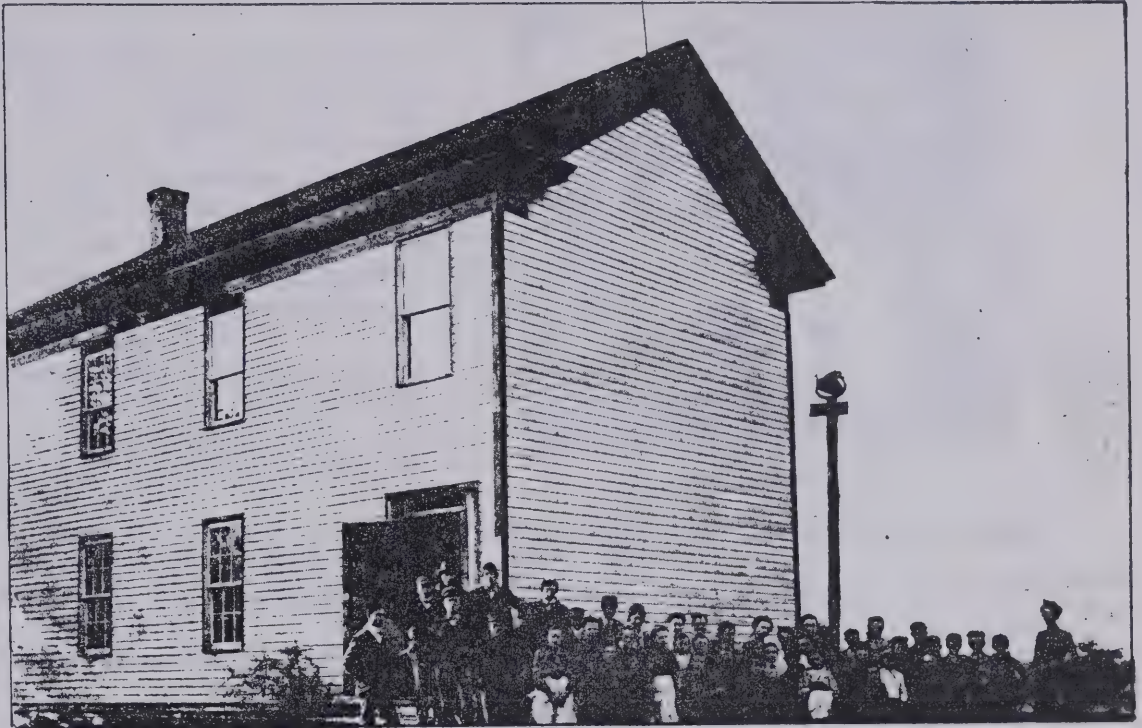
JACKSON TOWNSHIP SCHOOLS

It is said there was a school in Jackson Township as early as 1812. John Martin, who settled in Bethlehem, came in 1818 and at once started to teach, followed by his sons, Stephen and Enoch. John, who was said to be very thorough in his teaching, was an ancestor of the Sherwoods, prominent in Indiana's education system.

The first school in Martinsburg was on Lot 1, a pioneer log house with a huge fireplace. The seats were split logs with no backs. In 1835 another building was put up, in a corner of the cemetery; then the old Baptist meeting house, called Friendship was used. In 1847 a two-story house was erected just outside Martinsburg on the south, where Court Bright's barn later stood; and about 1871 the schoolhouse on the hill was erected and used until condemned in the early 20's. The new one-story school was used until consolidation took the children to Pekin. The building was used as a fire-engine house and community center until destroyed by the tornado of 1974.

There were various primitive schools at an early date, such as the Coats schoolhouse, east of Martinsburg, and the Harrison schoolhouse where South Liberty church stands, and there were subscription schools here and there. Schools maintained by taxation were gradually built as follows: In Range 4 East, Sec. 3, Dutch Creek; Sec. 5, Lane's; Sec. 15, Skinner's Hill or Jacks' School; Sec. 17, Lick Branch. In Range 5 East, Outlet School was built in Sec. 6. In Sec. 7, near the Allen Goss farm, No. 7 School was built.

Martinsburg was No. 1 and was nicknamed "Clay Hill College". Roland May, a stern old teacher, taught three generations of local families. He was an



Martinsburg School, Jackson Twp. #1. School condemned and replaced with a one story building in 1920's.

efficient teacher but had no patience with those who did not try to learn. His daughters, Adda and Retta also became teachers.

Required training for teachers has become more exacting as salaries have increased. Bordon Institute was responsible for the education of some of the best teachers in the early years of this century. Others, through years of experience, continued to teach. In 1916 Aaron Frantz was the "dean" of them all, having taught 38 terms. Young high school graduates went to Danville, to Valparaiso, State Normal at Terre Haute, or the Ind. University School of Education at Bloomington, for Class A and Class B certificates. A list of more than 100 honorable, dedicated men and women who taught in Jackson Township has been compiled, but there were many more.

The township no longer has schools of its own but pupils are bussed, mostly to East or West Washington schools which are in several units, all modern and well equipped. Athletics and musical groups have become an integral part of school life.

Teachers in 1915-1916 were: A. B. Frantz,

Pearl Bartlett, Nora Brugh, John Brock, Ethel Blackman, Olive Roberts, and William Wilson.

MONROE TOWNSHIP SCHOOLS

There were nine one-room schools in Monroe Township, Washington County, until 1902, when a consolidated school was built near Plattsburg. This included the students from four schools along St. Road #135.

This was the first consolidated school in Washington County, and was a very modern building. It was a two-story building with two rooms on each floor. There was a large hall on each floor and a cloakroom for each room for wraps and lunch pails.

The building was heated by a coal furnace and lighted by kerosene and gasoline lights, until 1940, when electricity was installed. The students were brought to school in school "hacks" -- first horse-drawn and later motorized.

In the high school, three years were offered, taught by one teacher. Subjects included English, History, Latin, Algebra,

Geometry, Botany and Physical Geography.

For recreation there were pie socials, Christmas programs, debating societies, and class parties. Basketball was an important part of the high school, even though practice was on an outdoor court.

In the 1920's another teacher was added to the high school and more subjects were offered, with longer class periods. Students completed their fourth year and graduated from Vallonia or Salem.

Five one-room schools in the township not included in the consolidation were, Millport, Cross Roads, Spurgeon, Delaney and Peughtown. Millport was consolidated with Monroe in the early 1920's.

In 1939, the high school was moved to Salem, the one-room schools were closed and all grade students moved to the Monroe school, with four teachers.

In 1966 Monroe Township and Jefferson Township were consolidated with Washington Township and all students were moved to Salem. The one-room schools had been sold earlier and most of them were used for storage. The Monroe school building was sold to the Church of Christ and is used for church service now.

Trustees of Monroe Township from 1915-1968

Charles Winslow	1914-1918
James Russell	1918-1919
John Ryan	1919-1922
Tal Lockwood	1922-1928
Charles Denny	1928-1932
George Peugh	1932-1940
George Dorsey	1940-1948
Murl Peugh	1948-1952
Wiley Cooper	1952-1960
Don Ribelin	1960-1968
Earl Bright	1968

VERNON TOWNSHIP SCHOOLS

Vernon Township was originally divided into nine school districts. These schools were Hooker, South Center, Brown in order named from east to west. Two miles to the north of these and two miles between each respective school were Wade, Voyles, and White Rose. Likewise, two miles north of



MONROE TOWNSHIP SCHOOL

each of these, were Smedley, Washington and Claysville.

One of the oldest schools was South Center, so, consequently it was one of the first to be discontinued. The next one to be abandoned was Brown. Smedley was unique in that it had two rooms. Most of the buildings had one room with shelves in the back on which to put dinner buckets. Nails or hooks in the shelves were used to hang the wraps.

The old Voyles school house burned in the winter of 1914. Bert Hoar was the teacher, so he held school the rest of the year in a vacant house on his farm. Those pupils who could, went as many days as possible. Other pupils who lived at a distance had no school the rest of the year. A new baby was born at the big house. Helen Hoar Purkhiser and many pupils went to see her.

Voyles was replaced with a new school building which was quite superior to the older buildings. It had a hallway with a cloakroom on each side. One was for the boys and one for the girls. Later White Rose had a new building very similar to Voyles. School was conducted for many years at each building, but time took its toll and the needs of the pupils were not being met. Smedley and Voyles schools were sold and converted into dwellings. Wade, Washington and Claysville were torn down. Hooker school was sold to Clyde Chastain and White Rose was sold to Harold Love to be used as storage bins.

As in all schools of early times, pupils went as many years as they liked. Some

MONROE TOWNSHIP

Monroe township, occupying the extreme southeast part of Allen County, shares with the contiguous territory in Madison and the lower half of Jackson, the general characteristics of soil and original forest conditions. Like Madison, its first settlers were Carroll County, Ohio families, who came in the fall of 1839 and established themselves on section 32 near the site of **East Liberty**. Three men, William and James Black and Joseph Rabbit were joined in the same year by Lawrence Umbaugh and his son-in-law, Jacob Drake, on the same section. Peter Schlemmer, from Germany, settled on section 21 about the same time, and Noah Clem, a native of Virginia, but temporary resident of Champaign county, Ohio, purchased land in the southeastern quarter of section 33, where, with the assistance of his neighbors, he built a cabin ready for the reception of his family in the spring of 1840. The year 1840 brought Moses Ratledge and his two sons William and Moses, Elijah Reddinghouse and John Friedline. Elijah Reddinghouse removed to the far west after improving his land. **Hugh Anderson** and Samuel Clem came in Jan. and Feb. of 1841 and the same season John Stephenson settled in section 4, while **James Savage** and Peter Barnhart located near the site of Monroeville. Mr. Savage went to Fort Wayne, after a few years.

Within a very few years the settlement had more than doubled its original settlers of the first three years, and names of Asa Dillon, Eli Bauserman, Thomas Jones, Thomas Meek, brother of Andrew, and numerous others belong to this period. The first township election held in April, 1841, at the house of William Ratledge, registered 13 voters. Peter Schlemmer was one of the number and his vote was challenged on account of doubt as to his naturalization. He made proof however which was fortunate, since the election was a tie, and Mr. Schlemmer's vote decided the contest between Noah Clem and William Black, the two candidates for Justice, Mr. Clem being elected. Justice Clem performed his first wedding ceremony the following year when the daughter of Asa Dillon was married to Eli Bauserman. Mrs. Schlemmer's death, in 1843, was the first in the settlement, and her burial place on the home farm became the last resting place of other early settlers of Monroe.

The settlers in Monroe were obliged to go as far as the rudisill mill on the St. Joseph, or to Wines's Mill on the Maumee for the grinding of their corn - when they had any to grind. During the first years, the abundantly fertile soil was often covered deep with a wild pea-vine of great tenacity, which made plowing almost impossible, and corn had sometimes to be planted by hand, pushing the vines aside for each hill - a slow and very laborious process, but yielding good returns. Before even this means of producing grain was at hand, the rifle of the huntsman was responsible for the major part of the settlers' living. Is it possible for the 19th century to realize that "shorts" and "middlings" made into cakes was once a holiday delicacy in wealthy Allen County? Yet, it was

so, and an expensive one at that. Money was so scarce that it was almost unknown in the forests of the southern townships. It was necessary to find some variety of produce to carry to Ft. Wayne to exchange for the grain foods that were imperatively needed. The forests themselves were so dense at that time that transporting timber was impossible, even if timber had possessed any market value when the market was so glutted with it. The next best thing was to reduce the timber to ashes, extract the salts, by means of water, into lye, boil the lye down to "Black salts" and carry it to Fort Wayne, where a barrel of it was exchanged for a small load of "middlings" or corn meal. Notwithstanding the lightness of the load, the trails were so nearly impassable that it took a double team of horses to make the trip, which frequently occupied a full week.

Hugh Anderson and John Friedline were neighbors, in the southwestern part of the township, and usually made this trip together, uniting their teams to secure motive power enough to overcome the difficulties of travel. "Uncle Hughie" Anderson, as he came to be called by his familiars, was a man of giant stature and strength, and his four or five sons were cast in the same mold as their father. These men, strong as engines, and capable in like degree were wont to offer their services when not engaged in their own work, at the moderate wage of 25-cents a day "and dinner". Yet even when their help was sorely needed, money was so scarce that the offer frequently went begging. Once in a while money for postage was lacking, and that was tragic! In 1844, Hugh Anderson and his sons put up a horse--power mill for grinding corn or other grain. Its capacity was not great, but its convenience to the settlers in Monroe was incalculable at the time, and it was cordially welcomed and patronized for a number of years, until Charles Muldoon built his mill on the St. Mary's. John Friedlin's sons, John D. and Emanuel, have grown up from infancy in Monroe township, and both remember their childish experiences as the children of pioneers. Mrs. John D. Friedline daughter of John Lare, though born in Ohio, came with her parents in 1846, when she was but one year old, and her very earliest recollections are of picking up chips in the clearings a task which even toddlers were trained to do, as chips interfered very seriously with the cultivation of the land. She says too that picking up chips was the bane of pioneer children's existence, and even the bonfires they were permitted to have with the chip piles, grew too commonplace to be an amusement. Her father brought his family to Monroe before there was a roof to shelter them, and indeed, the woods were so dense that they scarcely needed shelter, until a spot was cleared large enough to build a cabin on. He literally had to dig himself out to the open. The Friedline boys both went to the first log cabin school house, built on section 32 and taught by Elizabeth Bradley the first year. Emanuel Friedline, the elder of the brothers, is still a stalwart, well-kept man, in spite of the fact that he has lived in Monroe township longer than any person now living, his record being 77 years

My cousin, Louise's
mother was a descendant
of Hugh Anderson
one of his
family

residence within a circle of a mile and a half, the home farm on one side of the circle, and Monroeville, his present home on the opposite. Mrs. Emanuel Friedline was Mary Crabill, the daughter of David Crabill, Sr. The Crabill and Clem families were both from Virginia and are connected. Noah Clem was one of the strong characters of the settlement, and the family stamp is still clear in his descendants. Mary (Aidenour) Clem was also a native of Shenandoah county, Virginia. John D. Stephenson came to Monroe in the fall of 1840 built his cabin and sowed four acres of wheat, after which he went back for the winter, returning in 1841 with his bride, Mary Dornan, by wagon. They were eight miles from a neighbor on the west and one mile on the east. Sandusky Indians still swarmed the woods, hunting by night, but they were friendly and did not trouble the settlers. The Stephensons' house was on the Sugar Ridge Road which was the only road in the township then approaching Ft. Wayne from that direction, and it became a favorite stopping place for travelers before the railroad was built, so that the tavern business predominated with them for a period. They kept a hotel, and the place was a station on the stage line. As many as a hundred wagons have camped there at once in the old days when colonies were moving westward to newly opened lands. Mr. Stephenson left an estate of nearly 900 acres.

Samuel Wass and Samuel Grahame were other early settlers in Monroe. The Wass family was closely related with the George Eagy family of Madison township, and the daughters of both families used to visit each other in the face of many difficulties and some danger, to which pioneer maidens became inured. The Wass cabin was a very primitive affair, windowless in summer, as all the air possible was needed at night for ventilation. On one occasion one of the Eagy girls carried a pet lamb with her, and spending the day with her cousin, lingered so late that she was afraid to take the lamb home with her, lest she should be followed by wolves. The lamb had to be kept in the Wass cabin that night, and the fear of wolves was well founded, for the beasts howled around that all night, making it necessary to keep the wooden shutters closed and barred. Yet the wolves were cowardly, after all. Mrs. Peckham (Rebecca Eagy) who now lives in Monroeville, a still beautiful woman at 80 years, relates that in her father's absence, in the pioneer days in the forest her mother used to blow a long blast on her husband's brass trumpet, - a musical instrument upon which he really could play - and the threatening wolves would flee in terror at the sound. The Wass sisters are both residents of Monroeville, one being Mrs. Mundorff and the other the wife of John D. Alleger. Mrs. Edwards (Lucinda Eagy) also lives in Monroeville with her son.

Samuel Grahame is remembered quite vividly by those who knew him, which was almost everybody. He was the embodiment of jollity and good nature, with the ability to extract fun from every aspect of life, and the faculty of making everybody his friend. His first log house in the woods was built so far "Over the line" that it was discovered after a while to be on somebody's else ground entirely. Nothing daunted, Mr. Grahame, saw the humor of the situation and built another and much better one, going deep into his land to make sure of staying at home, trudging through the forest to Ft. Wayne to read his land title clear before he did so, however. The new house, where his family of six grew up, was a hewn-log structure of black walnut and oak timbers. It was his home for 55 years, at the end of which he built himself a new mansion, and gave the old one away. It was taken apart and removed to Jackson township, where it was again set up, clapboarded and plastered roofed and all, and is as solid a homestead as ever.

The first religious service in Monroe township was conducted at the house of John Friedline, by Rev. Mr. Exline, of the Lutheran church (English) in 1845. A church was built very soon after in the same clearing as the little school house, and both on the land of Joseph Rabbit. The church, though of logs, was a large one for the time and stood near the school.

The village of **East Liberty** was laid out in 1848 by John Burger on his own land on section 29. It was the first village of the township and promised well. Martin Kemp started a store, so called, though the chief article in stock was liquor. "Stores" of this undesirable nature were attempted in every new village but like this one they were not always permanent. The Kemp grog shop soon departed, and Judge Reynolds and James Patterson opened a general store that gave general satisfaction both in their hands and those of their successors, David Studebaker and Peter Whipky. A post office was secured for the village, in 1851, but the following year, anticipating the railroad, the village of Monroeville had been platted, and as it had the further advantage of a more central location, East Liberty ceased to grow. The postoffice was removed to the home of John Friedline where it remained during his life. Nothing remains of the village, but the **United Brethren church** and the township **schoolhouse No. 3** stand close to the site. This denomination held its first organization meeting in Samuel Clem's barn, with seven members. The first log church mentioned was erected by the Methodists and United Brethren in partnership, and used by both congregations until 1873, when the latter body built their new "Bethlehem" church. About 1880 the Methodists increased in numbers so that they were able to build a new church also, about a half mile north of East Liberty. It is known as "Shiloh" M. E. Church.

Monroeville was platted in 1851 by Jacob and John Barnhart, sons of Peter Barnhart. Merely a mail station on the Pittsburgh railroad for ten years, the trade and manufacturing activity aroused by the Civil war brought Monroeville to its feet, and since then there has been a steady and substantial growth in the town. McGovern and Pool made additions to the original plat in 1865 and in 1866 a third was made by Alpheus Swift. The famous industry of the day was the manufacture of barrel staves and headings for the oil refineries, then in their most spectacular stage in the Pennsylvania oil fields. The first stave factory at Monroeville was opened in 1864 by John Rout, with George Webster and James Weiler. Another was built in 1865 by Hemphill and Ashworth, succeeded in 1866 by M. E. Argo. Rallya and Robertson established a third stave factory in 1865, which continued until 1874. A large flouring mill built in 1865 by C. H. Schick, became the property successively of Alpheus Swift, Dague Brothers and Shank, and at last was burned down in 1889 while owned by D. S. Redelsheimer. The Empire Stave company, P. S. O'Rourke, president, Alexander Williamson, secretary and treasurer, and Jacob Sweeney, superintendent, built 1867, a very complete and extensive stave factory which ran successfully for eight years, when it too was burned while owned by Heller and Dague. Nearly all of these factories had branches at Decatur, Indiana, Benton, Ohio, and at Dixon, on the state line. Stave manufacture continued for many years a chief industry, a factory being built as late as 1875 by A. F. Beugnot and Daniel Monahan, which afterward passed to J. B. Worden and then to Redelsheimer and Company, who operated it as long as the woods furnished the necessary material. A pump works was built by T. L. Long and carriage and wagon making was begun by Sears and Scherer, in the later seventies, but both of these ventures suspended.

In the main, Monroeville has been from the start a township town. Very few "fowls of the air" have lodged in the village branches, and the outsiders who have located there have been fine additions to the native and pioneer element of society. The business and professional directory still numbers a large proportion of the charter names of the town, which was incorporated in 1866 as a glance over it will show.

The medical profession is represented by Drs. S. E. Mentzer, D. E. Kauffman, H. E. Steinman and W. A. Connolly, the latter now retired, and living with his sister, Miss Margaret Connolly, in a charming modern home, after their long and arduous lives spent, since 1868, in the service of Monroeville. Miss Margaret was a public school teacher there for several years, and Dr. Connolly was secretary of the board of school trustees for a long term. There is also one veterinary surgeon, C. L. Meyer, and one dentist, M. A. Smith. The legal fraternity consists of two attorneys, H. C. Crabill and

John DeLong. There are three general stores, kept by Edwards Brothers, sons of Mrs. Lucinda Eagy Edwards, Krick and Sons and Fry and Gailey; two drug stores, the People's and W. C. Sweeney, the latter gentleman being now a member of the school board; two hardware establishments, the Monroeville Hardware company and the Clem Hardware Company. A large department store is conducted by Heinefeldt and Neimeyer Bros. Groceries and meats exclusively are dispensed by Crane and Savico and F. E. Kline. Roofing and furnaces are built by Shifferly Bros. There are two shoemakers and dealers, C. J. Brennan and Daniel Miller; three livery and feed stables, R. F. David, R. E. Elliott and M. Mentzer; one furniture and funeral-directing firm, Painter brothers; one harness shop, D. Murfield; one ice cream and ice company, A. S. Robinson and Sons; one milliner, Mrs. Metsker; three garages, Leuenberger's, Conrad's and McMillen and Son; two blacksmiths, D. W. Mercer and C. A. Brown; onebroom factory, H. H. Burchnell; one photo studio, G. M. Burchnell; one ball bat and heading factory, D. C. Purman; one lumber yard, the Monroeville Lumber and Supply Company; one granite and marble works, H. Seymour Jones, the son of Thomas Jones, and a member of the board of trustees; two cigar factories, three barber shops, two restaurants and bakeries, one picture theatre, and the original Central Hotel, kept now by Frank Maxheimer. J. Rossworm runs a cement works; and H. White is a hay and grain buyer. There is hardly a public convenience missing. Monroeville has its local telephone exchange, and its own municipal electric lighting plant. The Ohio Electric line takes one either towards Springfield or Fort Wayne. The Citizens' State Bank is a solid structure and institution, old enough now to be no longer the sensation of the hour. The cashier is C. P. Mitchell. The sidewalks are excellent; the streets are kept smooth and oiled and one is being macadamized. The six churches, the Methodist United Brethren, Christian, German Lutheran, English Lutheran, and St. Rose Catholic church with its large parochial school, are all fine edifices, and kept up to date in every respect. Its two elevators are of imposing capacity, and include coal and general produce, and milling industry. Diebolt and Niswonger is the newer of the two, that of J. B. Niezer having been for so many years the standby of Monroeville which has floated it over its disastrous fires in days gone by, that the bystander is tempted to call it "Fortress Monroe."

The real pride of Monroeville is its commissioned **high school, John DeLong, superintendent**, which ranks with the best in the state in its administration. The building is modern and handsome provided with running water by independent pumping system, from pure deep wells, has a fine gymnasium and auditorium combined and the special departments are at present housed in the old building which stands in the same grounds. There is a four-acre plot ready for the agricultural course some day not so far off.

The domestic science course does excellent work under a fine teacher, and has a most enthusiastic class. In the manual training department the visitor meets a vigorous personality rejoicing in the name of Benjamin F. Clem, grandson of Noah Clem, under whose direction is being done work that is pronounced by the state inspectors to be unsurpassed in any school in Indiana. Wood from old desks, old benches, old buildings, and old furniture is being worked over into modern articles, too numerous to mention, are being made by the boys from grades 7 to 12. New cedar chests, brass bound by hand and grateful to eye and nostril, are also made, and nearly all the product is sold before it is finished.

The local printing industry has its home at the office of the Monroeville Weekly Breeze, the editor and proprietor of which is John D. Alleger, who came from Pennsylvania with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. David Alleger, in 1854, and made Ft. Wayne his starting point. The editor's training advanced through several remarkable stages, not always included in an editor's education, beginning as Fort Wayne's first boot black and being successively promoted to carriage boy, newsboy, printer's devil, and finally, to all-around newspaper man, in which capacity he published the New Haven Balladium, under Thomas Foster, and while there gave to Alexander Lipes, now manager of the Fort Wayne branch of the Western Newspaper Union, his first training in type work. In January, 1884, Mr. Alleger went to Monroeville and purchased the "Democrat" from F. P. Hardesty, changed its name and published it as an independent newspaper. Only once for a few years has Mr. Alleger divided his attention to the Breeze with another object - when he was foreman of the Fort Wayne Gazette for a while. He married in Monroeville and his father and mother make their home with him there. If as someone has said, and very aptly, the lungs of a town are situated in its newspaper, then John D. Alleger is the pulmotor which has kept the breath of life in the town of Monroeville. Monroeville must appreciate him, for it has kept him as Justice of the Peace for 31 years, which is considerable honor to lay upon the shoulders of the little newsboy who used to deem it luxury to sleep under the benches in the waiting room of the old Pennsylvania depot, in the kind but thoughtless city of Fort Wayne. The Alleger family, careless themselves in the spelling of the name, have had it so variously mis-spelled that little short of surgery was necessary to eliminate the contributed letters. There may be some who remember seeing it spelled "Alligear." When in 1890 Mr. Alleger visited his grandmother, then aged 98, she straightened that orthographical puzzle with one brief sentence. Without waiting to greet her grandson, who had not crossed her threshold in 38 years, she said, sternly, "John I want to tell you one thing right now. When you go back home, you spell your name right." Mr. Alleger has obeyed.

Conservative business men of Monroeville place the population of the town at the modest figure of 950 but if that is all, it is not going to stop there. Monroe township's school enumeration is 531, and 76 of that number were enrolled in the high school alone for the year 1915- 1916.



From Time-Life's "The Frontiersman"
Crossing the Cumberland Gap

The fever to strike westward to a hard new life

The mountain men, cowpunchers and gold seekers of the Far West did not spring into being, full blown, at Fort Benton, Deadwood and Cheyenne; their restlessness, hardihood and impatience with authority were legacies from still earlier frontiersmen—backwoods riflemen who pushed into the mountains of Pennsylvania, Virginia, the Carolinas, Tennessee and Kentucky before the Revolution and helped settle the country beyond the Appalachians after the war was won. Very few of these woodsmen imagined the American future they were making possible, but a later breed of celebrated mountaineers and plainsmen—of cattlemen, to pick a dramatic example, like a giant named Charles Goodnight—acted as their heirs in that enormous, dusty, mountain-rimmed and myth-bordered realm beyond the Mississippi River.

Goodnight fought Comanches as a Texas Ranger, became a friend of the famed half-breed chief Quanah Parker (after helping feed his starving tribesmen when the buffalo disappeared), and more unusual yet, recognized opportunity when he saw it. He presided, in his middle years, over one of the mightiest of the early cattle kingdoms—1,335,000 acres of Texas prairie that nurtured more than 100,000 longhorns. He had a shrewd eye as well for life, man and the mustang horse—an animal, he noted, that had “simmered itself down to one color—bay with black mane and tail. Nature,” he added, “always does that; takes the strongest there is and makes the uniform.”

He was talking, in a sense, about himself, for he was the end product of four generations of men and women

who had advanced the frontier and thus represented the beginnings as well as the culmination of that most American of impulses—the fever to possess the continent. His great-grandfather Michael—a German who, like many other Germans, fled Europe for the New World—came to Pennsylvania in 1752 and took his family south and west through Virginia and Kentucky. He paid a dreadful, if common, price for his temerity—death and scalping at the hands of Indians. Goodnight’s grandfather Peter was a captain in the Kentucky militia. His father, Charles, a restless frontiersman, moved the family west to southern Illinois on the bank of the Mississippi. When his father died and his mother remarried, the stepfather pushed on across the river and continued westward until the family finally wound up settling in Texas, 100 miles south of a trading post called Dallas.

The family followed a classic route into the far plains; but Western expansion, it is now often forgotten, began with the **Scotch-Irish**, the **English** and the **Germans** of Goodnight’s great-grandfather’s generation—hunter-settlers of the Appalachian woodlands who were so altered by their new environment and who became so singularly American as to seem like a new race of man to the world of their day.

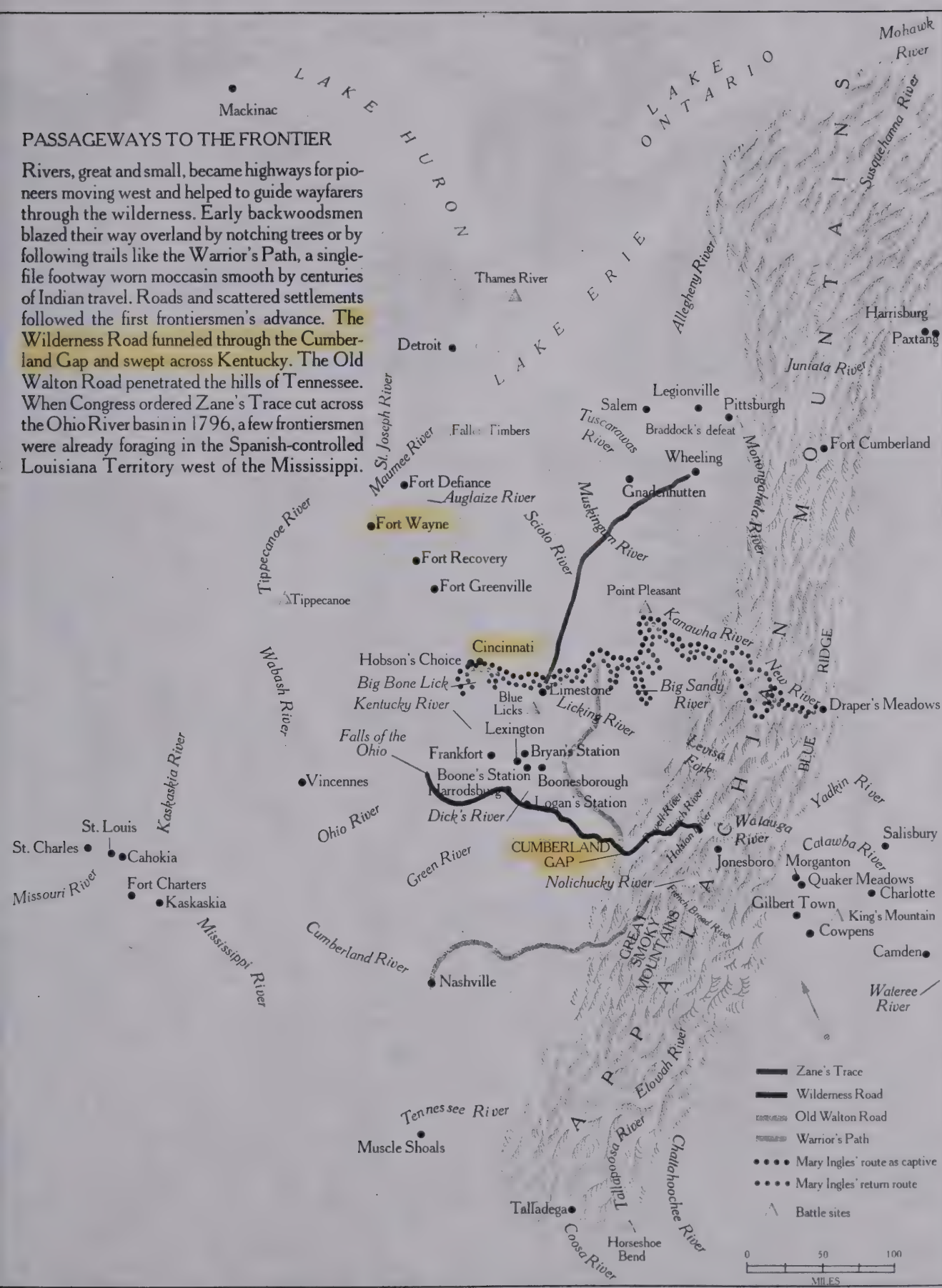
Two forces shaped them and the attitudes they handed on to pilgrims of the Platte and the Rio Grande: the trackless wilderness they invaded and the woodland Indians who gave them cruel instruction in survival and war.

The Scotch-Irish farmers of Draper’s Meadows, Virginia, whose cabins clustered amid cornfields in a hollow of the Appalachians, had become accustomed to the sight of passing tribal bands during seven peaceful years in their remote settlement. Their clearings lay in the great north-south trench west of the Blue Ridge

A frontier family rests by the road to Pittsburgh. One traveler complained that ruts “were worn so deep that an army of pigmies might march into the bosom of the country under the cover they would afford.”

PASSAGEWAYS TO THE FRONTIER

Rivers, great and small, became highways for pioneers moving west and helped to guide wayfarers through the wilderness. Early backwoodsmen blazed their way overland by notching trees or by following trails like the Warrior's Path, a single-file footway worn moccasin smooth by centuries of Indian travel. Roads and scattered settlements followed the first frontiersmen's advance. The Wilderness Road funneled through the Cumberland Gap and swept across Kentucky. The Old Walton Road penetrated the hills of Tennessee. When Congress ordered Zane's Trace cut across the Ohio River basin in 1796, a few frontiersmen were already foraging in the Spanish-controlled Louisiana Territory west of the Mississippi.



Mountains—a natural highway from Pennsylvania to Georgia for Indians as well as settlers moving ever deeper into virgin forestland. The New River, which bordered their isolated enclave, flowed north and west into what today is West Virginia. It perforated the wall of the Appalachians through deep gorges in doing so and opened a route from Ohio for Shawnees and other tribes of Algonquins bent on raids against Catawbas of the South.

But on the morning of July 8, 1755, the Shawnees did not pass by. This time they came through the mountains as newly committed allies of France to ravage the English frontier. Draper's Meadows had not the slightest inkling of danger. William Ingles and John Draper, its husky young founders, were in distant corners of their fields as the painted, half-naked braves materialized among the log dwellings. Colonel James Patton, a militia officer who was sitting inside one of the cabins, managed the settlement's only moments of resistance. Patton was 63 years old, but he was six feet four inches tall and habitually carried a broadsword. This weapon was lying on a table before him as two Indians burst into the room. He seized it and hacked them to death before he was killed by a third marauder who fired a shot through the open door.

Others of the war party raced among the remaining cabins and jerked open their doors. They trapped and shot two more men, killed Draper's mother and stopped his wife, Bettie, in her tracks with a bullet, which broke one of her arms after she picked up her baby and tried to escape. An Indian seized the infant by his ankles and smashed his head against a log house. The whooping intruders rifled the cabins and set them on fire, and then having rounded up the settlers' horses, hoisted the wounded woman onto the back of one of them. William Ingles' wife, Mary, was nine months pregnant, but she was hoisted up on a horse, too, with her four-year-old son, Thomas, and his two-year-old brother, George. All were carried away as the Shawnees left the blazing cabins behind.

This savage and tragic little incident initiated a far more important chapter in American history than any of the participants could have suspected. Early frontier families like the Ingleses and Drapers were flanked, north and south, by foreign enemies as they pushed into the West—by the French and later the British in

Canada, and by the Spanish and French in Florida and Louisiana. All three used Indians as auxiliaries in their schemes of empire, and backwoods settlements were subject to raids so constantly for 50 years after the incident at Draper's Meadows that the threat of forest war became as much a part of border life as hunting and planting corn.

The Indians tortured frontiersmen and slit the bellies of their pregnant wives; the frontiersmen ambushed, murdered and scalped the Indians and their women in return. Simultaneously, since they were largely ignored by those in power, pioneers on the Western frontier developed a stubborn resentment of Eastern politics, Eastern taxes and the elitist attitudes of those who ruled in towns and plantations on the coastal shelf. They became a breed unto themselves: stern, violent and clannish, but brave, upright and wildly independent. Danger made them stoic, suspicious and rudely realistic, and attuned them to concepts of righteous revenge straight from the Old Testament. These qualities played an integral part in shaping the United States, in pushing the frontier across the Eastern mountains, from where it never ceased moving, and in altering politics forever by sending Andrew Jackson to Washington later on.

Other aspects of the American West evolved, too, as these rough woodsmen fought their way into Kentucky, Tennessee, Ohio and Illinois and pressed on toward the Mississippi River. The wilderness was not only a hunting ground for Indian fighters and deer-slayers but for a race of speculators that was to perpetuate itself on the moving frontier for 200 years. It sometimes seemed as if virtually every man of power in the American colonies was involved in grandiose land ventures in the Mohawk and Kanawha valleys, in Kentucky, in Virginia, in Ohio—schemes that were continuously complicated by unclear claims of title, overlapping boundaries, failed or faulty treaties with the Indians, and the insistence of backwoods squatters that the land belonged to the man who built a cabin on it. The outlaw, the renegade, the eye-gouger and the braggart evolved just as rapidly, for the frontier attracted debtors, felons and ne'er-do-wells. And they in turn spawned Western vigilantism. Gangs of "regulators" banded together in the Carolina hills, rode down rapists, cattle thieves and others suspected of wrongdoing,

"Movie about the Draper's Meadow incident
and the Ingles' family is ... Follow the River."

and whipped or hanged them without recourse to the niceties of formal law.

Backwoods life was a hard, often agonizing experience for even the strongest of men and women. The settlers of Draper's Meadows learned this earlier than most. Yet the travail they endured at the hands of the Shawnees was only typical of a thousand episodes of death and abduction that were to break up families and instill an implacable hatred of Indians in early pioneers. William Ingles and John Draper were forced to choose between suicide and a wretched prudence when they heard the distant sounds of whooping and gunfire at the Meadows settlement. Each concealed himself helplessly until his wife and children were taken away. This kind of bitter realism was condoned in the backwoods country, but each harbored a profound need for revenge, and both became well-known wilderness militiamen in the years that followed.

The Indian raiders of Draper's Meadows did not hurry as they started their stolen horses on the long journey back to the Ohio country. They came upon two outlying cabins within half an hour and stopped at both. They killed and decapitated an old man named Philip Barger at the first, and—having put his head in a sack—handed it, grinning mightily, to a woman they hauled forth on reaching the second dwelling. But glee now altered their demeanor; the woman was left unharmed to savor their humor, and the captives were herded along without rancor as the war party turned northwest through the New River gorges into the wilderness of western Virginia.

Mary Ingles gave birth to her baby during the third night of the party's retreat, but rode on with her captors the next day with the infant clutched to her. John Draper's wife, Bettie, suffered the pain of her shattered arm with equal stoicism. But they preserved themselves only to be parceled out as prizes of war when they were led into the principal town of the Shawnees at the juncture of the Ohio and Scioto rivers. Bettie Draper was forced to run the gantlet and then began a life of slavery and concubinage. The little boys were carried off by different bands—George to Detroit, Thomas to a village in Ohio.

Mary Ingles was luckier. She found that the Shawnees had come into possession of a bolt of brightly checked cloth, set herself to converting it to shirts, and

achieved instant fame when each recipient ran through the village waving his treasure on the end of a stick. Her reputation for industry got her included, with an old Dutch woman who had been captured in Pennsylvania, in a salt-making party bound for Kentucky's Big Bone Lick. She was able not only to escape after arrival at these saline springs but also to lead the other woman back through the Appalachians—a feat of resolution and stamina and a conquest of untracked wilderness unique in the annals of the West.

Big Bone Lick was located so far from human habitation—90 miles from the Shawnee town and 260 miles on a direct line from Draper's Meadows—that the two women were left unguarded when they were not at work boiling brine into salt amid the skeletal remains of prehistoric animals that gave the place its name. Mary Ingles was 23 years old and an athletic woman, proud of being able to mount a horse in one bound. But she did not have any of the necessities for travel except a stolen tomahawk and a blanket. And having already lost two sons, she knew she must leave her baby behind to be casually killed if she was ever to rejoin her husband, which she perceived as her overriding duty. She wept beside the infant's bark cradle for a few minutes when the Dutch woman finally agreed to join her, but wasted not another moment in setting a headlong pace for the bank of the Ohio River.

Her plan was simplicity itself: she proposed to walk east along the Ohio to the mouth of the Kanawha River and to ascend this stream until it became the familiar New River, which would lead her, with luck, to her home. No pursuers came after the two women; the Shawnees assumed, after firing a few signal shots, that their captives had wandered off to pick grapes and had gotten themselves killed by animals. The Ohio obliged the women by appearing through the trees on their second day of flight. But stream after stream poured into it along their route. Since they could not swim the deep, swift waters, they were forced to travel upstream for miles to find shallows they could wade, and then walk back down the opposite banks before heading once more for the distant Kanawha. They had no nourishment but nuts, roots, berries and wild grapes, they had no means of making fire, and they had no shelter but what they could find in hollow trees or in heaps of dried leaves. Their moccasins disintegrated.

They wrapped their feet in strips torn from their clothing and hurried on.

Fortune smiled thrice on them. They found an abandoned cabin and beside it a corn patch, where they gorged themselves on the hard kernels of the dried ears and slept, for once, under a roof. They were awakened at dawn by the sound of metal on metal and were alarmed because they were now just across the Ohio from the Shawnee town. But they discovered, on peeping out, that fate had presented them with an old, belled horse. And they evaded an Indian hunting party after they set out (the bell stuffed with leaves) with one riding and one leading their newfound companion. But they were soon afoot again. They tried to lead the horse across a stream on a log jam and had to leave the beast to die when it fell astraddle some timber with all four legs thrust inextricably into the water.

Both women were weak with hunger when they came, at last, to the Kanawha, and both chewed on pieces of a rotting deer's head they found lying in the shallows. Their plight was exacerbated by cold and rain—it was now mid-November—and their labors were increased as the river's gorges closed in upon them. They clambered endlessly over huge, slippery boulders and forced themselves into the river to pass the bases of high cliffs. The Dutch woman made a frenzied proposal one evening: one should kill and eat the other. She pulled her benefactor to the ground and grappled feebly for her throat. Mary Ingles wrenched herself away and ran upstream to hide. She went on alone the next morning, buoyed by a breakfast of two raw turnips she had found in the ground outside an abandoned camp and by landmarks she felt were no more than 30 miles from the ruins of her old home.

But one last barrier lay before her: Anvil Rock, described by John Hale, a great-grandson who later documented her ordeal, as a "gigantic cliff, hundreds of feet high, the base in the water, the crown overhanging." He wrote: "She had crawled around or over the huge cliffs just below the mouth of Stony Creek. She had by some means gotten beyond that grand wall of cliff jutting into the river for two miles to Doe Creek.

"Night was approaching: snow had fallen, and it was bitterly cold. At last her progress seemed utterly barred. She had nothing to eat. In despair, she threw herself down on the bare ground and rocks and there

lay, more dead than alive, until next morning. With the dawning of the day she thought of the only possible remaining way of passing this gigantic barrier: this was to climb around and over the top of it, but in attempting to rise she found her limbs were so stiff and swollen from the wet, cold and exposure that she could scarcely stand. Slowly she wound her devious, tedious and painful way, almost tempted to let go and tumble down to sudden relief and everlasting rest. Climbing and resting, resting and climbing, she at last reached the summit and the day was far spent. As long as she lived she referred to this as the most terrible day of her eventful life."

But safety, food and rest were close at hand—and more than 700 miles of walking almost done. A settler named Adam Harmon heard her "hallooing" in his corn patch and with his two sons, carried her to his warm cabin. She was reunited with her husband a few days later. The Dutch woman—whose name has escaped history—came upon a hunter's camp and was rescued as well.

Mary Ingles never again heard of her baby or the younger of the captured boys. The older, Thomas, was traded back from the Indians at 16—a wild, furtive creature who regarded his parents as strangers. John Draper did not see his wife, Bettie, for six more years and found, on buying her freedom, that she was no longer the woman with whom he had slept and eaten before the Shawnees carried her away. Such were the realities that shaped a hard, new people in a wilderness unimagined by Europeans.

The whole American subcontinent west to the Mississippi—except settled areas on the Atlantic Coast—was one vast forest at the beginning of the 18th Century, its enormity further dramatized by occasional areas of marsh or prairie. It was punctuated by large, tangled stretches of laurel and rhododendron along the high ridges of the Appalachians and was interrupted by clearings burned out by Indians to drive game toward waiting hunters. Huge spruce, hemlocks and firs covered the heights of northern New England and the highest peaks down to Tennessee. Oaks and chestnuts flourished from New Jersey and Pennsylvania to northern Virginia, while pines and oaks dominated the Southern forests. In places the forest rose out of under-



Kentucky-bound pioneers make their way along the Wilderness Road blazed by Daniel Boone through the Cumberland Gap in 1775. The mountain pass was named by Thomas Walker (*above*), a Virginia gentleman-farmer turned land speculator, who explored the Appalachians in 1750.

brush that made a man invisible at 20 feet. Few songbirds lived in its darkest depths; the silence, Alexis de Tocqueville noted, was like that at sea.

Indians were not the forest's only dangerous inhabitants. Buffalo, deer and squirrels existed in it in great numbers, but so did bear, wildcats, panthers, venomous snakes and wolves so bold that they ignored gunfire. The forest could swallow the unwary. Its broadest paths or traces (the word trail had not yet evolved) had been trampled out by buffalo, but these were often capricious as to direction, and the routes of Indian travel were dim to the untrained eye. The hunter and explorer moved through the woodland by guess and by God, fording and refording rivers, and blazing trees as points of reference to be used in extricating themselves from its depths. The forest presented backwoodsmen with endless difficulty and exasperation when they pressed beyond its established clearings with their wives, children, cattle and swine, and surrounded them with constant menace once they had settled on virgin land. Indians could slide from it and vanish into it like ghosts, but the frontiersman's cabin was easily distinguishable and immovable in its midst.

This vast wilderness lay virtually unplumbed during the first century of English colonization on the Atlantic Coast. Such an obvious trans-Appalachian gateway as the Cumberland Gap—an ancient Indian passage through which settlers would later flow into Kentucky—was scarcely known to whites until Dr. Thomas Walker, a Virginia speculator, explored and named it in 1750. This was only five years before Mary Ingles saw the all-but-impassible gorges of the New River to the east.

The invasion of the West was triggered in the Old World—by the poverty of Germans in the Rhinish Palatinate and by bad harvests and rebellion at high rents (as well as at the suppression of Presbyterianism) among Lowland Scots and Englishmen who had been settled for a hundred years in Northern Ireland's Ulster plantation. Both colonial land speculators and the British Crown were delighted to assist these Protestants in their hopes for better lives across the sea—and to use them to fill empty spaces in America being eyed by Catholic France and Spain. The British Army, in fact, housed the overflow of some 14,000 German emigrants in tents in London public squares during the

winter of 1709 to 1710 to assure their passage to the New World in the spring.

Immigrants crossed the Atlantic by the thousands every year in the decades before the Revolution. More than 400,000 of them had arrived in America by 1770. This tide spread into Pennsylvania and moved into the forest when better land was gone. It then turned north into New England and south down the Appalachian trench until it reached the foothills and wooded valleys of the Carolinas, and finally moved west and north again into the wilderness beyond the Eastern mountains.

The Scotch-Irish led this woodland invasion. Most German immigrants had an instinct for permanence. They squared up timbers to build solid houses and stayed where they found good land. But the Ulster Scots were a more restless lot. They simply notched the ends of logs to make their cabins and were often content to kill trees by girdling them, but leave them standing, and to farm the sunlit spaces between them until the soil was exhausted or they felt the itch to move on. All manner of men were attracted to the deep frontier—Englishmen, Huguenots, Scandinavians and Highland Scots drifted into the forest as time wore on, and so did the more footloose Germans and their sons. But the Scotch-Irish were chief among the peoples from whom the leathery backwoodsmen evolved, and they formed the cutting edge of Western expansion for most of the century.

Germans and Swiss, however, became the frontier's first armorers. It is hard to say exactly when the Pennsylvania rifle (later called the Kentucky rifle) appeared on the frontier. But by 1720 there were Swiss gunsmiths in Lancaster, Pennsylvania, who understood the art of cutting spiral grooves into the bore of a gun—a craft that had been practiced in Central Europe for 200 years while the rest of the continent used smoothbores. These artisans seem to have begun modifying the firearms of Old World mountain hunters and marksmen almost immediately to fit the needs of rovers of the American forests. What evolved was a long-barreled (roughly 43 inches) flintlock rifle with a narrow "wrist" in its hardwood stock and with reduced calibers to conserve powder and lead.

The heavy weapon was often fired after being braced against a tree, since the eccentricities of the

A frightened couple, out gathering forest flowers, hides behind a tree as peril passes close by. The romanticized scene is from an 1874 engraving of George H. Boughton's painting entitled *Too near the Warpath*.

flintlock—which ignited powder inside the gun by first igniting powder in an external flashpan—forced a marksman to hold steady on his target for several fractions of a second after he had pulled the trigger. It was, nevertheless, the most advanced firearm in the world and was wonderfully accurate.

This deadly and ingenious arm became a paramount tool—with the ax—of frontier existence and helped shape both the character and the aims of the first Westerner. It provided much of his food and clothing. It gave a hunter enormous mobility; a man with a few pounds of salt, some cornmeal, a long rifle, a scalping knife and an awl for stitching moccasins could sustain himself for months in the wilderness. The rifle was his primary insurance against tribal raiding and—as he gradually learned the bitter lessons of Indian warfare—a weapon that made him vastly superior to regular troops in woodland skirmishes.

European soldiers of the 18th Century were trained to attack in massed charges with the bayonet. They fired in volleys when they were allowed to fire at all, since the odds were long against hitting anything with a single shot from their inaccurate weapons. But a backwoodsman was deadly at 200 yards and had a nasty habit of picking off officers at that range. The world's armies were forced to emulate him in the end. But not too soon. Regular troops of America's Continental Army were issued a variety of muskets during the Revolution, while the French stuck with their Charleville musket and the British with their Brown Bess through the Napoleonic Wars — leaving the backwoods sharpshooter to be regarded as a marvel until the day of muzzle-loaders was done.

More marvelous yet was the rapidity with which scores of thousands of Old World immigrants and their children adapted themselves to the sort of life in which the need for such a weapon was commonplace and the finality with which they abandoned the habits, even the memories, of the lives they had left behind. They emerged — almost like *Lepidoptera* breaking out of nymphal casings — as the first settlers who looked west into America rather than east to Europe for the meaning and goals of existence. Most of them, of course, didn't have much choice. They had to hack a living out of the forest or die. This was equally true of settlers in western Pennsylvania, in the mountain



country of western Virginia, in the valleys of the Clinch, the Nolichucky, the Holston and other tributaries of the Tennessee River, and in the wilds of Kentucky. The attitudes forced upon them by this constant struggle with nature were remarkably similar everywhere on the moving frontier, as were their means of coping with the awful difficulties involved.

Very few people in modern days have been so dependent on their own labor and ingenuity. The dirt- or puncheon-floored log cabin was built entirely without nails, usually in one or two days with the help of neighbors and relatives. Furniture — a rough table, a plank bed or so, some three-legged stools and a few wall pegs for clothing — was knocked together on the spot. Utensils were also hastily made. Some of the more affluent might boast a couple of pewter dishes and metal spoons, but the frontier family ordinarily ate and drank from horn spoons, wooden bowls, trenchers

and noggins, and halves of gourds or hard-shelled squashes. Sifting was accomplished with a piece of parchment-thin deerskin stretched over a wooden hoop and perforated with a hot wire. The yard adjacent to the cabin invariably boasted a hollowed hickory block in which corn was pounded with a crude pestle and a sunken wooden tanning vat in which deer hides were worked into usable leather.

Still, no family was completely detached from the outer world. Hunting knives, hoes, iron skillets or cooking pots, awls, metal needles, salt, firearms, powder, lead and bullet molds were beyond their powers of manufacture. These items were mostly obtained with the backwoodsman's rifle: money was practically nonexistent and such treasures were largely acquired by barter in deer hides. From this practice evolved the term "a buck," since a buckskin brought a dollar's worth of goods for many years.

All frontier dwellers adapted themselves to diets peculiar to the wilderness. The Scots had refused to countenance pork during their century in Ulster, but pigs were easy to raise and their flesh particularly well suited to salting and smoking, so bacon and ham were prized on the frontier. Deer, buffalo, bear, woodchuck and squirrel were common sources of meat as well; corn was the common grain, and milk the common drink of those possessing cattle (coffee and tea were considered "slops"). But backwoodsmen ate turkey breasts for bread when short of corn and poured bear's oil on their mush if no milk was at hand.

Their homemade clothes reflected this same adaptability to the exigencies of forest life. The hunting shirt — a loose wraparound frock that reached halfway down the thighs — clothed the upper body. It was made of coarse linen loomed from flax grown in the forest clearings or if a little wool was obtainable, too, made of warmer linsey-woolsey. Only in cases of dire necessity was it fashioned from buckskin, which got wet and clammy in the rain and seemed to magnify winter cold. The woodsman used his shirt as a kind of carryall as well as a garment. He could stuff a chunk of cornbread or a bundle of tow for gun cleaning inside it next to his skin, and the belt — which tied always in back — not only served to lash it to his body but to suspend his scalping knife, tomahawk, bullet pouch and powder horn. Most men protected their legs with a

pair of breeches and leather leggings below the knees — though young buckoes often aped the Indians and costumed themselves in a breechcloth and high leather stockings, which left their upper thighs and most of their buttocks naked.

Moccasins were the footwear of all. They rose into flaps that were tied above the ankle with leather straps, or "whangs," to keep out pebbles or snow. They were comfortable in cold weather, since they were customarily stuffed with an insulation of deer hair or dried leaves, but like buckskin hunting shirts they soaked up water and were "just a decent way of going barefooted" in rain. Though women wore moccasins as well as men, they usually went barefooted in summer and while doing household chores. The woman who possessed more clothes than a linen sunbonnet, a simple linsey-woolsey dress, a petticoat, a handkerchief and a bedgown — which was also worn as a kind of party dress on social occasions — was the envy of her sisters on the frontier.

These uneducated, mostly illiterate backwoods people had no knowledge of their era's medical arts, which was probably a blessing in most instances. They responded to injuries and illnesses with a whole curious pharmacopoeia of old wives' remedies. Poultices of slippery elm bark or flaxseed were applied to bullet wounds; scrapings from a pewter spoon were given with sugar to those patients harboring worms; garlic or roasted onions were administered to children with "bold hives" or croup. Snake bites were sometimes incised with a sharp knife and the resultant wound packed with gunpowder, which was mercifully not ignited. The occasional black cat found on the frontier was usually earless and stub-tailed, these appendages having been clipped away, bit by bit, to provide blood for treating the skin inflammation of erysipelas, or St. Anthony's fire. The prognosis in all cases was the same: the strong (and the lucky) often survived, the weak (and the very young) often died.

But all was not danger, toil and hardship, though danger, toil and hardship were the common denominators of existence. Rifle matches provided a common sport, and storytelling was an almost universal source of entertainment on winter nights. The favorite tale was "Jack and the Giant." There were many variations of this romantic story; one of the favorites in-

everywhere. Military installations, too, in the state became ubiquitous—Camp Atterbury in Bartholomew, Johnson, and Brown counties, Crane Naval Ammunition Depot in Martin, Daviess, and Greene, the Bunker Hill Naval Air Station south of Peru, the Charlestown Ordnance Plant, and the Jeffersonville Proving Ground, to name only a few. All in all, during World War II, Indiana received over seven billion dollars worth of war contracts, about 340,000 Indiana men and women were in uniform, and more than 10,000 lost their lives.

Chapter Eight

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O Pioneers!

IN THE autumn of 1816, Thomas Lincoln came to Indiana from Kentucky to look for land. He crossed the river at what is now Troy, Indiana, and made his way up Anderson's Creek about as far as the present village of Huffman to Francis Posey's farm before he set off through the woods on his quest. A few months before, at Corydon, about forty miles east of Posey's farm as the crow flies, Jonathan Jennings and others had drawn up the state's first constitution. Seventy miles to the west, George Rapp's Germans had been industriously building Harmonie on the Wabash for more than two years. About the same distance in a direct line to the northwest was Vincennes, where George Rogers Clark had defeated the British forty years earlier and where William Henry Harrison had recently relinquished his authority of a dozen years as governor of Indiana Territory.

Tom Lincoln was more or less typical of the 64,000 people who already inhabited Indiana in 1816. At least, he resembled the majority of them, the ones who cleared the forests and cultivated small farms. He was of Southern origin, of good yeoman stock, but uneducated and poor. Had he been an ambitious man, it might be believed that he came to Indiana to better his condition in life, which had been deplorable in Kentucky, but his stolid and yet restless nature makes it seem more than likely that he was impelled to make the move only by quiet desperation and an itching foot. Although he may have been vaguely aware that it was futile for him to compete any longer in a Southern society where a man

without money or talents was hardly better off than a Negro slave, it cannot be idealistically argued that he disliked slavery, for in Hardin County, Kentucky, he had been a member of the Patrollers, whose duty was to capture and whip any slaves found "strolling" without permits. Aged thirty-eight in 1816, Tom Lincoln was a hunter by preference, a carpenter by trade, and a farmer by necessity.

Having lost all his tools and some of his whiskey overboard from his flatboat on the Salt River in Kentucky, Lincoln left the Posey farm equipped with only a gun, an ax, and a hunting knife and plunged afoot into the deep gloom of the Indiana forest in a region where there lived at that time but one white man for every four square miles. Hacking his way through the undergrowth of sumac, dogwood, and grapevines, which were matted so thick that the ax or the knife slipping from his hands might easily have been lost in them, he followed his instinct for direction instead of a compass, which he lacked, or the fall of shadows, which did not exist in a forest where all was shadow, or the guidance of stars, which were hard to distinguish through the interlacing branches of one-hundred-foot sycamore, oak, hackberry, poplar, sweet gum, and hickory. When at last he found a place that suited his fancy, a mile from Little Pigeon Creek and some sixteen miles north of the settlement of Rockport on the Ohio, he marked out a claim with blazes and brush heaps and returned to Kentucky for his wife, Nancy, and his two children, nine-year-old Sally and seven-year-old Abe.

In late November, 1816, this family of four rode on two horses from their Knob Creek farm in Kentucky to the Ohio River. They were ferried across the river and taken up Anderson's Creek to Posey's farm, where they borrowed a sled and two oxen. From Posey's farm they then "packed through" the woods with all their worldly possessions, making a path for the oxen and sled by chopping away underbrush, felling small trees, and turning aside when their way was blocked by trees too big for them to cut down. Of these there were many. Tom Lincoln paused once in the journey to measure one of them, an oak. Four feet above the ground its trunk was twenty-four feet in circumference.

When Tom Lincoln marked off his claim in the Indiana woods, he made one serious mistake; he never once thought of water. A mile and a half from the spot where he built his first half-faced camp there was a spring, and a slightly shorter distance away, though less accessible, there was Little Pigeon Creek; but that first winter in Indiana and for the next thirteen years thereafter, his family's only source of supply for drinking and washing was melted snow, rainwater in puddles and barrels, and seepage in holes dug for that purpose. Otherwise, one of the Lincolns had to walk two or three miles, round trip, to the spring or the creek with a bucket. Tom Lincoln was never able to dig a successful well on the place, and he had no faith in the Yankees who came by from time to time with forked hazel wands and offered to find water for five dollars. Indeed, in his fourteen years in Indiana, Tom Lincoln seldom had five dollars to spare, and the currency in circulation at that time—"shinplasters," or notes on local Indiana banks, and "cut money," wedges or "bits" cut from silver, eight to a dollar—was usually not worth its face value. Lincoln waited a whole year before he journeyed through the woods to Vincennes and entered his claim at the land office, paying the preliminary installment of sixteen dollars for one hundred and sixty acres. By the time he left Indiana he had paid for only half the land he entered.

The half-faced camp in which the Lincoln family spent their first winter was only fourteen feet wide and open on one side, with a roof of poles, slabs, and leaves sloping down to a back wall that was a single log lying on the ground. No one could stand upright at the back, not even seven-year-old Abe. The floor was the earth strewn with leaves, and the beds were heaps of brush covered with skins and possibly a blanket or two brought from Kentucky. Day and night a fire burned at the open front, not only for warmth and cooking but also to frighten off the wolves and panthers that howled and wailed round the camp all the time. When the wind was wrong, the structure filled with smoke; when it was right, the heat was greater outside the camp than it was within. The family's food that winter consisted almost entirely of game, which was plentiful in the thickets only a few yards from the camp: turkeys, deer, squirrels, and rabbits. They had no vegetables and they soon

ran out of meal. No one could bathe, of course, until spring came and the sun warmed the waters of Little Pigeon Creek sufficiently for venturing in.

In the spring and summer of 1817, Lincoln cleared a few acres and built a cabin about forty rods from the half-faced camp. The clearing was accomplished by girdling the largest trees and letting them die and felling others and setting fire to them where they lay. After the great butts had smoldered into charred pieces small enough to be broken into chunks and snaked away with an ox and chain, Nancy and her children planted corn and pumpkins between the stumps and trunks wherever they could grub out roots and sprouts with an ax and hoe. All that spring their faces were black with soot and their eyes smarted until the smoldering logs were removed. The cabin Tom built was the largest the Lincolns had ever lived in, eighteen feet wide and twenty feet long, with a loft beneath the roof, reached by pegs driven into the walls. The bark was left on the round logs, and the roof was made of poles and slabs. There were no windows, and a bearskin draped across the entrance served as a door. The "cats-and-clay" chimney, made of twigs and clay, frequently caught fire and crumbled in dirt and ashes down upon the hearth. Life was lonely as well as arduous at first, but soon after the Lincolns moved into the cabin, Nancy Hanks Lincoln's aunt and uncle, Thomas and Betsy Sparrow, came up from Kentucky with Abe's cousin, Dennis Hanks, and occupied what Dennis, then aged eighteen, would describe later as "that Darne little half face camp."

So the Lincolns lived the second winter in Indiana, their windowless cabin illuminated only by the fire on the hearth unless they burned smoking bear's grease in a metal, dipper-shaped lamp hung from the wall. Again their food was mainly birds and animals, usually fried. They had a little corn that winter, but never enough, and the only mill, a tread-horse affair, was seventeen miles away. Going to the mill was as time-consuming as pounding out the kernels of corn in a hollow hardwood stump with a stone or an axhead. Eventually they would grow enough wheat for the luxury of a cake on Sundays and would acquire hogs and a cow along with a household cat to catch rats and mice; but that second

winter they had no domestic animals, and the breast meat of the wild turkey was their substitute for bread when there was no corn-meal for baking into hoecake on a hoe blade at the fireplace.

That was the last winter that Nancy Hanks had to endure in the Indiana woods, for the next October she became ill with a mysterious disease which the settlers called "the milk sick," and after seven days of suffering she died. Previously Nancy Lincoln had taken care of Thomas and Betsy Sparrow and the wife of Peter Brooner, a hunter on Little Pigeon Creek, all of whom had died before the summer's end. When her own turn came, such neighbors as were left from the epidemic, maybe a dozen in all in the settlement of Gentryville nearby, spared their womenfolk to spell Tom and Dennis and Sally and Abe in looking after her. There was no doctor within thirty miles of the cabin, and even if they could have summoned him, he could have done nothing. No one knew how to cure "the milk sick"; no one knew then even what it was, a disease derived from the milk of the forest-ranging cows of those days that had eaten white snakeroot and become sick themselves; in 1818, the pioneers only knew that cows and human beings became ill at the same time.

People lived intimately with death in those days. Neither young nor old were spared its tedious and obscene drama. In an eighteen-by-twenty-foot cabin everyone in the family was in death's presence day and night, eating with it only a few feet from their table and sleeping with it in the same bed; and when at last it was gone, they had to live on in the same shameless intimacy with what it had left behind and perform all the duties that are today performed by someone who is hired to do them professionally.

Tom Lincoln made the box they buried his wife in, and Abe, nine years old, whittled out the pegs that held the whipsawed planks together. They put Nancy's body in the box, fastened the lid with Abe's pegs, and carried it to a knoll near the cabin where they had dug a hole for it in the hard earth with an ax and a wooden shovel. There was no preacher to read the service or say a prayer, and almost a year would pass before one came by the Little Pigeon Creek neighborhood and conducted a funeral ceremony. Nor was any marker put on Nancy Lincoln's grave then, nor in

Tom Lincoln's lifetime or Abraham Lincoln's. The stone that is there now, in the woods of southern Indiana in the Lincoln Boyhood National Memorial, is only a memorial of the approximate place where the Civil War President's mother was buried.

The winter that came thereafter was, if anything, worse than the first and second winters that the Lincolns spent in Indiana, and the following summer and fall were little better. Twelve-year-old Sally did all the cooking, and with no grown woman to supervise the family, the two men, Tom and Dennis, lived unrestrained in their passion for the semi-vagrant life of the hunter while ten-year-old Abe, unwashed and unkempt, simply existed. His one principal chore was to keep the fire on the hearth supplied with wood. It was an important chore, for there were no matches—matches did not come into general use until 1830—and relighting a dead fire with flint and steel was a painstaking and tedious process. But the chore was hardly enough to keep a boy busy all the time. It is little wonder that Tom Lincoln overcame his contempt for "book-larnin'" and let the boy go to school for a short time that year.

In the winter of 1819, Tom Lincoln went back to Kentucky and returned with a second wife, Sarah Bush Johnston, a widow with three small children, two girls and a boy. There were now eight people in the cabin. (At a later date, thirteen men, women, and children would occupy the eighteen-by-twenty-foot home.) But Sarah Lincoln, the new wife, could manage indolent Tom Lincoln and harum-scarum Dennis Hanks in a way that Nancy Hanks Lincoln had failed to do, and within a short time after her arrival, the cabin had a window, covered with greased paper, a puncheon floor, and chairs instead of tree stumps to sit on. From Kentucky Sarah Lincoln had brought a bureau and a bed and cooking utensils and, among other niceties, knives and forks, which Abe and Sally had to learn to use.

Abraham Lincoln's schooling—a few months when he was ten and another month or two when he was fourteen—was no better and no worse than the schooling of most backwoods boys in Indiana in that period. The schools he attended—Andrew Crawford's and then Azel Dorsey's and William Sweeney's—were "blab

schools," where the children studied aloud. Abe learned "manners," simple arithmetic, and how to read and write, from Pike's *Arithmetic* and Dilworth's *Spelling Book*, and by studying and memorizing the speeches of famous men he mastered a kind of oratory. Most of his learning, however, he got for himself from books and newspapers borrowed from neighbors, like Josiah Crawford, who lent him Weems's *Life of Washington*, and Judge John Pitcher, a graduate of Yale College who lived in Rockport sixteen miles away. Lincoln also walked to Boonville to listen to the courtroom oratory of John A. Brackenridge, the Warrick County prosecuting attorney.

But periods free for formal schooling and time for reading were rare, because Abe, like other boys, had to work for his father, and when his skill with an ax and a hoe were not needed at home, he hired out to other farmers who could afford to employ labor outside their own families. He cleared fields for planting, daubed cabins, split rails, ploughed and cultivated the land, and for a short period, while in the employ of James Taylor on a farm on the Ohio River, operated a ferry at Anderson's Creek in his spare time, carrying passengers to and from passing steamboats. In April, 1828, in the company of another youth of his age, he took a flatboat laden with produce to New Orleans, returning upriver on a steamboat. In February, 1830, when Abe was twenty-one, the Lincolns left Indiana and moved to Illinois, conveying their belongings in a wagon drawn by four oxen from Gentryville to Vincennes. At Vincennes they crossed the Wabash, and Abraham Lincoln would not set foot on Indiana soil again until 1844, when he came to make campaign speeches for Henry Clay. But Indiana left its mark on him.

Like the Lincolns, most of the early pioneers of Indiana made or grew almost everything they used, for manufactured articles were at a premium in the early days of the state. The goods sold in stores, shipped down the river from Pittsburgh and Cincinnati or up from New Orleans, were costly for people who had to depend chiefly upon barter instead of money. Their cloth of wool and flax they spun in their own homes. In summer, adults as well as children went barefooted most of the time, and in winter, those who

could not afford to buy boots and were incapable of making them wore shoe packs and moccasins and leggings. Corn, game, and pork were the principal items of diet; whiskey, made in stills in the woods, was the universal drink, imbibed straight by the men and in diluted toddies by the women. Tobacco was grown, cured, and consumed on the farm. Soap was made with the lye from wood ashes. Such items as knives, axes, chains, guns, gunpowder, pins and needles could not be manufactured at home, but because roads were few and poor and distances were great, trips to village stores and artisans were occasions to be long postponed and prepared for.

The legendary Johnny Appleseed, who signed his name as John Chapman, "by occupation a gatherer and planter of apple seeds," came to the Fort Wayne region in the 1830's. He died near that city in 1845.

In those days, living in towns and villages differed very little from living in the woods, except that stores were more conveniently at hand and neighbors could be quickly called upon in emergencies. In some respects, because townspeople lived closer together, town life was worse than farm life, for there were no sewage systems and no community removal of trash and garbage, and animals in towns ran at large just as they roamed unrestrained in the country. Consequently sanitation was a problem, and the lack of it was a constant threat to comfort as well as health. Cholera, smallpox, and typhoid epidemics were frequent, and there were no hospitals where the sick could be isolated and cared for. Stumps and mudholes obstructed the streets, which were unpaved except occasionally in the centers of towns, where cobblestones and wooden blocks were sometimes used; sidewalks were cowpaths, sometimes boarded but generally not; liquid mud made both street and walk impassable after heavy rains. Yet such rains were often welcomed if only because they washed away collected offal and the carcasses of dead animals. A "gully-washer" was better than a "sod-soaker," but best of all was a "trash-mover."

No public lighting systems illuminated the streets of towns, although sometimes merchants and tavern keepers hung lamps outside their establishments, and no water systems served the inhab-

itants, except in a few of the more enterprising places such as Brookville, where in 1820 a three-inch pipeline of green sycamore saplings was laid to a spring in the hills nearby. Cisterns, open wells, rain barrels, and town pumps supplied communities with water for washing and drinking; fire departments were no more than neighborhood bucket brigades. Each house had its outdoor privy, but men generally scorned the use of such facilities as effeminate and betook themselves to the alleys and bushes. In summer, townspeople lived with swarms of flies on their food at table and on their faces at night and accepted gnats and mosquitoes as inescapable evils in their houses, window screens not yet being invented.

Like the countryman, the village dweller usually raised his own food, in a kitchen garden, and kept a cow and pigs and a horse. Many supported themselves by farming tracts of land near their villages, unless they happened to be lawyers, bankers, preachers, tradesmen, or craftsmen such as tanners, coopers, cobblers, and blacksmiths; for none of the towns of that era was large enough to support commerce of any significance. Vincennes, for example, had a population of only three thousand when the Lincolns came to Indiana, and New Albany and Madison and Jeffersonville were even smaller. As late as the outbreak of the Civil War, Indiana's largest community, Indianapolis, was inhabited by less than 20,000 people.

But life in Indiana during the years the Lincolns lived in the state, was not all primitive log-cabin dwelling and subsistence living such as theirs. A privileged few with fortunes to start with, with education, with exceptional talents to exploit, or with a native shrewdness at making money, enjoyed a degree of luxury comparable to the best that life could offer in the East or the South. Many of the houses remaining from the first three decades of the nineteenth century bear witness to a grace and ease in the daily routine that people like the Lincolns never dreamed of.

William Henry Harrison, for example, built his "Grouseland" a dozen years before the Lincolns came to Indiana. An imposing, two-storied, brick house of graceful design inside and out, its Federal style of architecture was the mode for the more pretentious

homes of the state for the next forty years. Before the end of the 1820's, Corydon, Lawrenceburg, Madison, and other towns could boast of several such buildings, public and private. Corydon took pride not only in its blue-limestone courthouse, which was also the statehouse for a while, but also in the severely classic dwelling of Davis Floyd; Lawrenceburg was ornamented by the presence of Samuel Vance's home, more elaborate than Floyd's, with a Palladian window and a fanlight over the door; Governor James Brown Ray's Palladian window in Brookville, a symbol of luxury, almost cost him an election in 1824; and in Madison, by 1820, the substantial and well-proportioned dwellings of James Allison, Thomas Robinson, and Jeremiah Sullivan had all been built and for some time lived in. People who occupied such houses dined and dressed well, owned libraries, and enjoyed luxuries imported from New Orleans and the East.

In the decade following the Lincolns' departure for Illinois, the construction of fine houses, known as "mansions," flourished all along the Ohio and Wabash rivers and also "inland," in towns farther north and through the center of the state. Among those that still remain to delight the eye and recall the decade of the 1830's are the homes of James McKee and James F. D. Lanier in Madison and Gaines H. Roberts of Newburgh, who was among the first to build paired chimneys at the ends of impressive brick structures; of Jeffersonville's David Grisamore, who added to the practical ornament of paired chimneys the elegance of two-storied Doric columns and iron balconies to decorate his fanlighted twin doorways; of Isaac Elston and Caleb Mills in Crawfordsville, the one using brick, the other a frame construction; of Daniel Stout, who made good use of the native stone, and Andrew Wylie, first president of Indiana University, in Bloomington; and of Oliver H. Smith, near Connersville, whose two-storied, flat-roofed, colonnaded porch is reminiscent of George Washington's Mount Vernon. In the 1840's, the town of Madison was further enriched by the work of Francis Costigan, the architect who designed the second Lanier home and the Charles L. Shrewsbury house. By the end of that decade, there were architectural ornaments everywhere in Indiana—in Brookville, Rob Roy, Centerville, Rising Sun,

Lafayette, Terre Haute, Goshen, Fort Wayne, Attica, Peru, Delhi, Dublin, Cambridge City, and other towns—and many of these fine old homes are still comfortably lived in.

Before the building of railroads, rivers were the principal routes of travel and transportation in early Indiana, and flatboats of the kind that Abe Lincoln and Allen Gentry built and navigated from Rockport to New Orleans in 1828 were the most common vessels used for many years. They ranged in size from craft that were hardly more than scows with covered superstructures to the large commercial vessels of a later date that measured as much as one hundred feet in length and twenty feet in width and carried 400,000 pounds of cargo. Most of them, however, were somewhere between ten-by-forty and sixteen-by-sixty feet and were the ventures of individual farmers or small groups of farmers who pooled their labor in construction and navigation as well as their produce for transportation to markets.

The gunwales of these flatboats stood three or four feet above the waterline, and their draught was only a foot or two. Flat-topped cabins ran the length of the boats, rising four or five feet above the gunwales, with doors at each end and windows or port-holes cut in the sides. Their passengers and cargoes were thus secure against the weather and, in the earliest days, against attacks by Indians. Kept on their courses in the rivers' currents by stern sweeps, side sweeps or poles, which the crews manned by standing atop the cabins, and by "gougers," or short oars, at the bows, flatboats were not designed for upstream travel and could be moved against the current only with the greatest difficulty. Downstream, however, when the wind and current were right, they could average as much as five or six miles an hour with little effort on the part of their navigators. The practice was to sell these boats for lumber, if possible, when they reached their destinations and for the crewmen to return to their starting points overland or by keelboat or steamboat.

From the beginning, the chief cargo of the flatboat was pork and whiskey. As the land opened up and farms grew larger, they carried also corn, cornmeal, oats, beeswax, live cattle and hogs, chickens, beans, fruits, and lumber. They also brought manufactured



goods down the Ohio from the more populated centers of the East. In the first years of the century, some flatboats carried paying passengers, housed in separate cabins for ladies and gentlemen, but this trade fell off after the price of steamboat passage dropped within range of the emigrants' purses, although travelers who were both timorous and unhurried continued to patronize flatboats for a while thereafter because of the steamboat's propensity for exploding or catching fire. As time passed and population along the riverbanks increased, flatboats began to serve as floating stores, drifting from Pittsburgh or Cincinnati down the Ohio and stopping at villages and farms enroute. Even after the railroads were built and roads were improved, the flatboat-store remained for a while the remote settler's best contact with the outside world of little luxuries. As late as the decade after the Civil War, people along the Ohio River watched every spring for the "glass boat" from Pittsburgh or others of its kind to come round the bend, cheering the boatman-merchant as he blew his horn in greeting. Isolated settlers stood on shore and shouted, "Hello, the boat!" and the boatman would turn toward the bank and tie up for them to look over the goods he carried.

For upstream travel and transportation the pioneer depended upon the keelboat until the steamboat took its place. Keelboats were generally manned by professional crews, men whose lives were lived on the rivers, and they were a rough, tough, and merry lot, hard drinkers, ready fighters, and given to boisterous boasting and profanity. Their boats, as the name suggests, had keels and pointed prows, and they were propelled usually by the boatmen walking the length of the boat from stern to stern with long poles stabbed into the river's bottom. When water was too deep or current too swift for this method of progressing upstream, bushwhacking was resorted to, which meant pulling the boat along the water's edge by the branches of overhanging trees and bushes, or the boat was moved by cordelling, which was the process of tying a long rope to the top of the mast and dragging the vessel along from the shore if the shoreline was clear enough of underbrush, or looping the rope round a tree upstream and kedging the boat forward by a hand-over-hand operation. Keelboats were of necessity

smaller than flatboats. Their speed against the current was seldom more than five miles a day.

The first steamboat appeared on the Ohio River in 1811, and after the War of 1812 such vessels increased in numbers so that by the 1820's keelboats became outmoded on the larger rivers. The first steamboat in the West was the *New Orleans*, which made a run from Cincinnati to Louisville and back in October, 1811, and then, with the winter freshets of 1811-12, was able to run the Falls at Louisville and steam all the way down to New Orleans. It never attempted the return journey. Within the next three years, the *Comet*, the *Vesuvius*, and the *Enterprise* were on the river, the last-named being one of Captain Henry M. Shreve's boats in competition with the Roosevelt endeavor in steam navigation that had originated in the East. In 1815, the *Enterprise* made the trip from Pittsburgh to Cincinnati in four days and could run from Cincinnati down to Louisville, unload and reload, and return within six days. A year later, the *Indiana Republican* of Madison reported that a steamboat named the *Harriet* passed the Madison waterfront "at the rate of twelve miles an hour!" These later boats, unlike the *New Orleans*, which carried the engine in the hold, were of shallow draft, sometimes less than three feet, with the engine on the deck. When, later, each sidewheel had a separate engine and when paddles were set back to catch the second swell and floats slanted to dip with less resistance into the water, both speed and maneuverability were increased. Soon low-pressure boats were designed to attract the fearful away from their continued patronage of keelboats, and at last the steamboat ruled the rivers unchallenged. Many steamboats, including the famous *Robert E. Lee*, were built at New Albany and Jeffersonville and in other Indiana towns along the Ohio River.

Steamboats plied the smaller rivers into Indiana too, up the Wabash and the White especially, and in a short while thereafter they were appearing on the Great Lakes. In 1823, the *Florence* was the first steamboat to reach Vincennes, but it paddled past that town and went all the way to Terre Haute. After the *Florence* came the *Ploughboy*, and by 1827 the first steamboat was at Lafayette. In 1829, the *Victory* reached Spencer on the White

River, and two years later the *General Hanna* made it to Indianapolis. But she did not make it back to the Wabash for the whole population of Indianapolis, somewhat less than a thousand people, were on shore to greet her, and the welcoming ceremony took so long that she was caught by low water on her return trip and went aground. The Hoosier capital never became a successful riverport.

Meanwhile, in the northern part of the state, steamboats began to probe along the rivers, especially the St. Joseph, but the ways there were smaller than those of the south and when people of that region finally caught "steam fever," they turned their attention to Lake Michigan, "the Mediterranean of North America." Steam vessels plied Lake Erie first, but by 1836 forty-nine of the 456 boat arrivals at Chicago were steam-propelled. In the next decade, Michigan City, Indiana, became a greater lake port than Chicago and dreamed for a while of becoming the major junction of lake and overland traffic in the West, for the town stood in an ideal location, at the southern bend of the lake and at the head of the Michigan Road, which ran the full length of Indiana down to Madison on the Ohio River. But Chicago soon outdistanced the Indiana town when the railroads changed the transportation pattern of the lake area. One of the sights of Michigan City today is its old lighthouse, built in 1856.

A major obstacle to river traffic for a long time was the Falls of the Ohio at Louisville, a drop of twenty-three feet in three miles. Large vessels could not pass the Falls at all, and small vessels could run them only in high water. Even for the smallest boats and under the most favorable conditions upstream navigation of the Falls was all but impossible. Consequently keelboats and flatboats and, later, steamboats usually plied between Pittsburgh or Cincinnati and Louisville while another fleet connected Louisville with downriver ports. Cargo and passengers were transferred at Shippingport. These exchanges from boat to boat at Shippingport were profitable for teamsters but detrimental to river traffic in general. As early as 1805, the territorial legislature of Indiana authorized a charter for an Indiana Canal Company, but the United States Government refused to allow a land grant and the project failed.

Five years later the U. S. Government and the commonwealth of Kentucky became interested in building a canal at the Falls, but this time Kentucky neglected to act and again nothing happened. In 1817, the Indiana General Assembly in the first year of its existence authorized capital stock of a million dollars for the Ohio Canal Company, and a two-and-a-half-mile ditch was dug before funds and enthusiasm for the project were exhausted. In 1825, private promoters in Louisville took up the matter, as the Louisville and Portland Canal Company, and finally, in December, 1829, a canal on the Kentucky side opened the way to through traffic on the river. In the first year, 406 steamboats and 421 keelboats and flatboats passed through the canal and paid over \$12,000 in tolls.

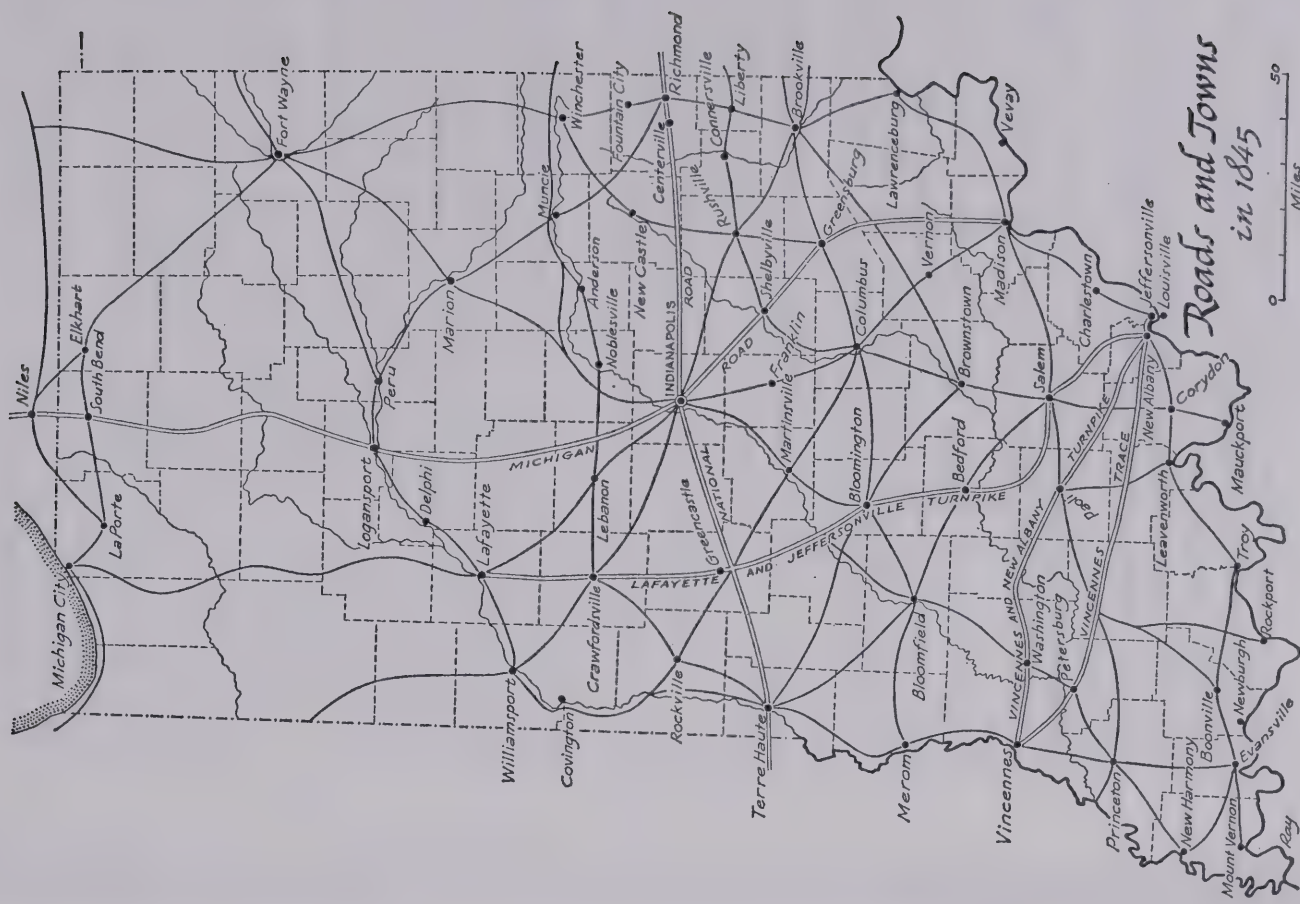
By this time, within the state of Indiana and in collaboration with both Illinois and Ohio, the clearing of passageway for boats on the rivers had become an important concern. In 1820, Indiana declared most of its navigable rivers free public highways and began fining millers who failed to provide adequate locks at their dams. In some instances, in smaller streams, milldams marked the end of free navigation, as in the case of the Patoka River, which was declared a public thoroughfare only from its mouth to Mosley's mill. Man-made obstacles in the rivers, however, were not the only problem that confronted the legislators; sandbars, snags, sawyers, planters, and towheads had to be cleared. On the Ohio the Federal government assisted in the removal and correction of such obstacles, but within the state, dwellers in the river valleys had to be paid out of state funds for labor at such tasks, in the same way that citizens were paid for work on the roads.

In 1818, the U.S. Engineers reported that a canal could be built at the portage at Fort Wayne between the headwaters of the Wabash and Maumee rivers, thus connecting Lake Erie with the Ohio. In 1824, the U.S. Engineers began at Brookville a survey for a canal along the course of the Whitewater River that would link the Ohio with the National Road when finally that highway reached Cambridge City, Indiana. Thereafter, these two canals were some thirty-odd years a-building, the only ones completed of the many that were conceived for the state in a mammoth project

known as "the system." The events that intervened in those three decades of planning, financing, and construction compose a paradoxical medley of testimony to man's vision and his shortsightedness, his determination and his foolhardiness, his enterprise and his helplessness before the whims of circumstance, his honorable compulsion to keep his promises and his shameless corruptibility. No historian who has become entangled in the intricacies of facts and figures related to the building of Indiana's canals has ever emerged from his studies with either a denunciation or an exoneration of Indiana and Indians that is wholly convincing. Today, surviving from the original dream are a few sentimentally cherished remnants and reminders of the system, which ornament a residential section of Indianapolis, lend an additional charm to the beautiful countryside west of Fort Wayne, around Metamora, Laurel, Brookville, and elsewhere in the state, turn an occasional millwheel, and give a name to at least one street, in Evansville.

The principal reason for transferring the seat of government from Corydon to Indianapolis was that Corydon was inaccessible to settlers who were moving into the north and central areas of the state. Legislators and people who had to do business with the government came to Corydon from the Wabash country by traveling on horseback over a trail from Vincennes to New Albany that led through Washington, Paoli, and Fredericksburg; from the hills along the lower Ohio they traveled up the Ohio to New Albany and then overland to the capital; from the Whitewater Valley they came down the Ohio to New Albany and then overland. But as the central and northern counties developed, travel to and from those new regions was not eased, and more and more legislators were put to inconvenience.

Establishing Indianapolis as the new capital did not immediately solve the problem. For a while the new seat of government was as inaccessible as the old. In 1825 only two stage lines led to the town, one from Centerville and one from Madison. The only other main overland routes in the state were the Vincennes-New Albany trail, already mentioned, and another from New Albany by way of Salem, Bedford, and Bloomington to Lafayette. Neither of these directly served the new capital. All roads were bad, fre-



quently impassable; there were no railroads and no canals; and the rivers and creeks, in spite of the law of 1820 that made them free public highways, were seldom navigable. The consequence was a universal clamor for internal improvements. Not only were residents of the south eager for more traversable routes to the north that would facilitate migration and keep them in touch with their state government, those who had already moved into the north demanded easier access to the Ohio River for shipment of their produce. A bushel of corn worth less than twenty cents at Indianapolis would bring fifty cents if it could be transported to the river. At the same time, salt hauled by ox team from Michigan City to the center of the state cost the farmer twelve dollars, and two weeks were required for its transportation.

The enabling act by which Congress admitted Indiana to the Union allowed three per cent of the funds from the sale of public lands to be used for roads and canals within the boundaries of the state. On March 2, 1827, Congress granted the state additional assistance by offering a parcel of land one half of five sections wide along the course of a proposed canal between the Wabash and the Maumee, and on January 5, 1828, the state accepted this Federal gift and thus committed itself to the business of canal building. Construction of the canal at Fort Wayne was delayed, however, for another four years, and this and other canal projects were thereafter obstructed for a while in spite of the general enthusiasm for internal improvements. Some of the state's leaders, like Governor Ray, foresaw the importance of railroads in the state's future and opposed the whole idea of a canal system, while those who favored such waterways over railroads were divided by regional and selfish interests. The Whitewater Canal people, for instance, saw no profit for themselves in supporting a Wabash and Erie Canal; the Wabash and Erie people demanded that their project have precedence over the Whitewater project; and citizens who had no access to either route were reluctant to provide tax money for a program that would be of no apparent benefit to them. It soon became evident that nothing could be accomplished until a compromise was arrived at, and the compromise that eventually developed was inevitably a gigantic, all-inclusive affair. On January 27, 1836,

Governor Noah Noble signed a bill appropriately named the Mammoth Internal Improvement Bill and created what was later called simply "the system."

A canal board of three men was already functioning at that time, and the Mammoth Internal Improvement Bill authorized the governor to add six members to the group. The board was then "to adopt such measures as may be necessary to commence, construct and complete, within a reasonable time" eight major public works. These eight projects were:

1. The Whitewater Canal, to commence at the point near Cambridge City where the National Road crossed the West Fork of the Whitewater River and to follow the West Fork and then the river itself southward until it joined the Miami River and subsequently the Ohio. This canal was to be connected with a Central Canal in either Madison or Delaware County "by a canal, if practicable, if not by a Rail Road." For this project the legislature appropriated \$1,400,000.
2. The Central Canal, connecting with the Wabash and Erie at a suitable place between Fort Wayne and Logansport so that it served Muncie and Indianapolis and joined the West Fork of the White River and thereafter the White itself and passing through Pike, Gibson, Warrick, and Vanderburgh counties until it joined the Ohio at Evansville. For this project \$3,500,000 was appropriated.
3. An extension of the Wabash and Erie Canal, already begun, to follow the Wabash from the mouth of the Tippecanoe as far as Terre Haute and from there to cut southeastward to join the Central Canal. For this extension the legislature appropriated \$1,300,000.
4. A railroad from Madison to Lafayette through Columbus, Indianapolis, and Crawfordsville. Another \$1,300,000 was allowed for this purpose.
5. A macadamized turnpike connecting New Albany and Vincennes via Greenville, Fredericksburg, Paoli, and Washington. For this road the legislature allowed \$1,150,000.
6. A resurvey of the Jeffersonville-New Albany road to Crawfordsville by way of Salem, Bedford, Bloomington, and Green-

castle for the purpose of building either a railroad or a macadamized road. Here another \$1,300,000 could be used.

7. Removal of obstructions in the Wabash River from its mouth to Vincennes. Appropriation: \$50,000.

8. A survey and estimates for a canal or railroad connecting the Wabash and Erie near Fort Wayne with Lake Michigan near Michigan City and passing through LaPorte and Goshen. For this project "the faith of the state" was "irrevocably pledged."

The appropriations totaled \$10,000,000. To cover them the bill authorized the commissioners of the system to borrow that amount for a period of twenty-five years at interest not to exceed five per cent. To pay this interest the state "pledged and appropriated the Canals, Rail, and Turnpike Roads, with the portions of ground thereunto appertaining and privileges thereby created, and the rents and profits of the water power thereof, together with the net proceeds of tolls collected thereon; the sufficiency of which, for the purposes aforesaid, the State of Indiana doth hereby guarantee."

The designers of the Mammoth Internal Improvement Bill demonstrated a clear and comprehensive view of the future needs of the state. But the bill was overambitious: A new society of less than half a million people with annual revenues averaging less than \$75,000 had no business assuming a debt of \$10,000,000. It was unrealistic: By undertaking so many projects in one measure, the state had to compete against itself in the bidding for labor and contracts and thus sent its costs upward beyond all reason, and to appease the impatient it had to commence segmented approaches to all its projects at once instead of carrying one project through to completion before it undertook another. The bill failed to provide for proper supervision of the financing of "the system": Agents in the East accepted unfair bids, sold bonds on credit in violation of the law, and neglected to keep systematic accounts and give detailed reports of their operations. Finally, the bill was ill-timed: The very next year after it became law there was a nation-wide financial panic.

By 1839, the state was bankrupt, and the General Assembly that was in session when the blow fell was composed of men whose limited experience in finance gave them no comprehension of the

complex problem that confronted them. They did nothing, perhaps wisely. But of their incompetence the *Indianapolis Journal* wrote: "This body . . . has at last adjourned, and may heaven for all time save us from such another." There was general indignation throughout the state and the nation and in Europe as well, for many of the bonds had been sold abroad. In defense of their state's honor Hoosier politicians spoke and wrote high-sounding words, but none of them came up with a workable proposal for extricating "the system" from its predicament. United States Senator Edward A. Hannegan, for example, when he heard that the state's bonds were selling in New York for seventeen cents on the dollar, rejected the idea of repudiating the debt with the remark that he would "rather part with my last cent and divide my last crumb of bread than sully the fame and honor of Indiana or sanction a principle so abhorrent to all ideas of justice or so dishonorable when practiced by men or nations." A few years after this flourish of oratory Senator Hannegan left Indiana and made his home in St. Louis. "I can not believe that Indiana will openly repudiate her debts," Governor Bigger protested. But Governor Bigger spoke these confident words when he was turning over the responsibilities of his office—and responsibility for the state's financial problem—to a successor who belonged to the opposing political party. The General Assembly itself solemnly affirmed that "when any state in this Union shall refuse to recognize her great seal as the sufficient evidence of her obligation, she will have forfeited her station in the sisterhood of States, and will no longer be worthy of their confidence and respect." But in the end the General Assembly did to a large extent the very thing that it deplored doing.

Indiana apparently had no choice when it finally deeded half of its liability over to its creditors and required the remaining bondholders to exchange their bonds for stocks on which dividends might or might not be paid, declaring that "the State will make no provision whatever hereafter, to pay either principal or interest on any internal improvement bond or bonds, until the holder or holders thereof shall have first surrendered said bonds to the agent of the State, and shall have received in lieu thereof, certificates of stock as provided in the first section of this act; any thing in this

act to the contrary notwithstanding." This happened in 1847.

What is remarkable—and admirable—about the ultimate solution of the problem is that the state struggled with its conscience for more than ten years before it finally acknowledged defeat and devised a compromise that was just short of repudiation. Perhaps even more remarkable—and equally admirable—is that Indians learned a lesson from the experience, for men and societies are not often so wise. The second constitution of Indiana, drawn up three years later, denied the General Assembly the power to incur "any debt, except to meet casual deficits in the revenue, to pay the interest on the present state debt, or to repel invasion, or suppress insurrection." It also prohibited the state's being a stockholder in any corporation, association, or bank, although the state banks had preserved an almost miraculous stability throughout the debacle.

What is perhaps most remarkable of all that happened in those trying years is that two of the eight commitments of the mammoth "system" of 1836 were fulfilled. In the end, private enterprise took over and carried the Wabash and Erie Canal and the Whitewater Canal through to completion, in spite of financial chaos, floods, droughts, cave-ins, leakages caused by infestations of muskrats, miscalculations that resulted in early sections of the canals wearing out before final sections were in operation, an outbreak of cholera in one of the labor camps from which the Irish diggers fled in panic and spread the disease throughout the state, and acts of vandalism by citizens who believed the canals were a source of malaria or had other objections to them.

The Whitewater Canal finally connected Lawrenceburg with Cambridge City in 1846 and was later extended to Hagerstown, running a total distance of 76 miles. The Wabash and Erie Canal joined Evansville to Lake Erie by water route in 1853, making its 468-mile course the longest of all the canals in the United States. The first canalboat from Toledo, Ohio, the *Pennsylvania*, reached the Ohio River city in September of 1853. But by 1865 the Whitewater Valley Railroad had built a line parallel to the Whitewater and ended that canal's usefulness, except for waterpower; and at Evansville an English locomotive, shipped up from New Orleans, had already been unloaded at the wharf by the time the *Pennsyl-*

vania came down the Wabash and Erie Canal from Toledo, and six weeks after the *Pennsylvania's* arrival rail connections between Evansville and Terre Haute were completed. By 1870 both canals were abandoned and a complex of railroads had replaced most of "the system."

This was not yet true, however, on a hot Sunday in June, 1851, when a wagon drawn by two horses pulled off the National Road and into the yard of the Prairie House at the edge of Terre Haute, a half hour before midday, and the driver, an Englishman named Richard Beste, asked the innkeeper if he had accommodations for himself, his wife, and their nine children. Mr. Beste intended to spend only one night in Terre Haute. He had been told that the climate of the Wabash Valley was unhealthful. But he and his family were destined to remain at the Prairie House several months, for the oldest daughter, who was ill, was unable to leave her bed the next morning. When the proprietor of the Prairie House offered the Bestes a suite on the first floor of an ell at the rear of his establishment, Mr. Beste was not altogether pleased with the rooms but he took them. It is fortunate for students of Indiana's past that he did, for he was a keen observer of his surroundings and a proficient diarist and what he wrote during the enforced period of leisure that followed affords a vivid firsthand view of the traveler's lot in that interim period in transportation in the state.

When the Bestes stopped at Terre Haute, Mr. Beste himself was feverish and badly in need of rest. He had spent the three previous days driving his wagon through the heavy traffic of westward-pushing pioneers on the plank and corduroy road from Indianapolis, a distance of seventy miles. Plank roads, for which there was a rage in Indiana at this time, with Robert Dale Owen as their principal advocate, were slippery when wet and yet a pleasure to travel on when they were new. The elastic boards rose and sank under a wagon like the springs of a fine carriage. But already in 1851 the planking of the National Road was wearing out west of Indianapolis and it was full of holes and dangerous traps. Where the planks had been replaced by corduroy—the unhewn trunks of trees laid side by side and held together by slips nailed across the ends—the sensation of a wagon driver was something like the modern sensa-

tion of driving with a flat tire. Along the way, the Bestes had suffered sleepless nights, too, and lean rations, for they had not yet learned that in Indiana the signboard of an inn was no guarantee that a house was a genuine inn. Many Hoosier farmers, especially along the busier turnpikes, put up inn signs to protect themselves from their own hospitable natures. They did not know how to turn away strangers who were hungry and in need of beds, but times had changed since pioneer days and they could no longer afford to play the Good Samaritan to everyone who knocked at their doors.

Conditions at the Prairie House, one of two hotels in Terre Haute at that time, were not much better than those of the private houses in which the Bestes had stayed. At least, so Mr. Beste thought at night. He wrote:

You go into your bedroom and find it swarming with bats, locusts, beetles, mosquitoes, etc. You send as many of these out as you can; and shutting the window, you undress and throw yourself on your bed, in the vain hope that you will soon be asleep. Before many minutes you feel as if you were in a well-heated oven. You jump off the bed, take off the bottom sheet, and then lie down on the bare mattress; from the beginning, the pillow has been discarded. In a few minutes, the heat obliges you to change from place to place on the mattress at least twenty times; and, at last, you throw it on the ground after the pillow, and lie upon the straw paliasse. But the straw paliasse is not much cooler than the wool or hair mattress; and, as a last resource, you open the window, quite convinced that you would rather be eaten alive by insects than suffocated. You open the window, and in rush all your old enemies again, thicker than ever. You resign yourself to the mosquitoes, and listen to them,—buz! buz! buz! But presently a new enemy appears in the shape of an enormous stag beetle, and flies round and round the room; but being too heavy to remain long on the wing, every two or three minutes it tumbles down. . . .

Nevertheless, the size and prosperity of the Prairie House impressed Mr. Beste. There were many rooms, and they were all occupied. Some of the roomers were transients like the Bestes, but many of them were local people who had taken up permanent residence in the Prairie House because of the servant problem.

Mr. Beste discovered that Indiana women, having just emerged from the pioneer era, were reluctant to do their own housework for fear they would not be recognized as ladies. Indeed, Mr. Beste found them much too "ladylike" for his taste; they spent their days in idle gossip, constantly rocking in the hotel's rocking chairs. The American rocking chair fascinated Mr. Beste's daughters, and by the time they left Terre Haute they were addicts of the rocker themselves. Mr. Beste was only pleased that they did not also adopt the Hoosier women's habit of chewing burgundy pitch. As for his sons, they were soon affected by the Western male's custom of sprawling when they sat down, throwing their legs over the arms and even the backs of chairs; and Mr. Beste himself confessed a secret pleasure in putting his feet on a desk or table, Indiana style. The universal Western practice of spitting tobacco juice, however, offended him, as it offended so many travelers from the East and from Europe in those days, especially after they had been the victims of careless aim.

Housewives in Terre Haute may have suffered for want of domestics in 1851, but the hotel knew no servant problem. Mr. Beste thought the place was overrun with servants. The first to appear each day came through the passages at six, ringing a handbell to awaken the guests. At six-thirty, he came around again, announcing breakfast. But the one who annoyed the Englishman most was the waiter whom the proprietor sent around to the rooms twice a week. Without knocking, this servant poked his head in at the door unexpectedly and asked if any spoons had been carried away from the dining room.

But Richard Beste's diary records no complaint about the fare at the Prairie House. At breakfast,

there were ranged down the table and cut into slices hot and cold bread of different sorts, including cornbread (a little of which was rather nice with plenty of molasses and butter), little seed cakes, pancakes, and fritters, milk, butter buried in large lumps of ice, molasses, preserves, and blackberry syrup in large soup tureens. Besides these things, there were hot beefsteaks, roast and boiled chickens, and various sorts of cold meat. To drink we had tea, coffee, and, occasionally, chocolate, with hot, cold, and iced milk, and white and brown sugar.

At dinner, there was roast beef always, and, in general, the following dishes:—chicken pie, veal pie, beefsteaks, roast veal, lamb, veal and mutton cutlets, boiled ham, pigeons, roast veal or roast pork. As vegetables, we had generally elderberry peas and beans, hominy (a sort of dry bean resembling haricots), and potatoes. Once, we had sweet potatoes, which were red and tasted like common potatoes diseased; and another time we had a vegetable called squash; and always boiled ears of green Indian corn. Several times, we had soup made of land turtles, which was good. Our sweets were generally custard pie (there are no tarts in the United States, everything there is "pie"), or sometimes cherry pie, squash pie, apple pie, and occasionally blackberry pie. Sometimes, too, we had stewed pears or roast apples. Then followed cheese and dessert; at which, latterly, there were large bowls of iced cream and watermelons, which they called "cholera bomb shells"; and, in spite of their terrific name, they were eaten with avidity. Nuts and almonds were, also, always on the table.

For this fare, plus lodging, the charge per person was five dollars a week.

Finally, Richard Beste left his horses and wagon with a grandson of William Henry Harrison to sell, if he could, and started back to the East with his family on the Wabash and Erie Canal. The boat on which they traveled was of shallow draught, like a steamboat, and all baggage was stowed on the roof of the deckhouse. At the stern of the boat were the kitchen or galley, stewards' rooms, and offices. Forward was a large saloon that was a sitting room during the day and the male passengers' sleeping room at night. Aft of it was the ladies' saloon, also used as a dormitory at night; and farther aft was a small cabin composed of four small staterooms. The boat was drawn by three horses plodding along a path about fifty yards ahead.

Again Mr. Beste and his family were miserable because of the heat and the mosquitoes, and Mrs. Beste reported that the "lady" passengers bickered constantly over their rights in the crowded dormitory. Another source of annoyance was a male passenger who shot at birds from the roof of the deckhouse all day long. But as they progressed northeastward, the constant change of scenery prevented their being bored. Above Covington they found the sandstone country especially attractive; and although Lafayette at first

disappointed them because it was neither so large nor so prosperous as they had expected, they were delighted when an elegant lady and gentleman came aboard at the last minute, giving promise of more congenial company than they had so far enjoyed on their journey. From Lafayette on, the countryside was wilder and sparsely settled, and Mr. Beste, believing that such a country was more salubrious, began to feel better than he had felt for a long time.

"I never saw more magnificent timber than shaded the valleys through which we passed," he wrote at this time. "Great sticks of plank oak shot up straight from the bottoms without a knot or branch, until their heads spread out some scores of feet above, like the tufted summits of the Italian pine."

At Fort Wayne, the Englishman was fascinated by an old blockhouse on the bank of the canal, the first that he had seen in America. But here he began to lose interest in his surroundings, for soon he was to part with his two sons. In spite of his annoyance with the American climate and manners, Mr. Beste was going to send his sons to college in the new land, believing that as Americans they would have a better chance of prospering and improving themselves.

HAND WRITTEN NOTES ON ANCESTORS - KLINKER, MILLER, VOYLES, SIMPSON
I don't know who wrote these notes and we may have all of this information, but just in case we don't will keep it along with the notes. Several pages and will try to put them in some kind of order.

Our great grand parents were born in West Phalia, Germany, Lengrich, and came to Indiana in 1830. Post Office? Or Port Office?

Rudolph, his wife, sons Jacob and Henry, 2 girls, was twins

Our grandfather was Henry Miller. All come from Germany.

Henry, our grandfather, was married to Elizabeth Boley.

Their two oldest children, Rudolph and Julia come from Germany.

Henry, our grandfather, died January 31, 1875

His wife, Elizabeth was born 1807, died February 15, 1889, age 91 years

Their children, Rudolph H. Miller, Julia Ann, Jacob, Garrette, Leonard, Lewis, Lorrina, and Henry David.

Besiudes Jacob and Henry was their twin sisters, both was deaf and dumb, Elizabeth and Catherine. Catherine died November 11, 1904, age 97 years, 7 months. Elizabeth died October 20, 1855.

Their brother Jacob died April 10, 1883. His wife, Sophia died February 3, 1907.

.....

Our Great Grandparents, Isaac Soimpson was born 1786. He died October 19, 1846, at the age of 60 years.

His wife, Elizabeth Byrley was born May 5, 1795, died December 14, 1864 aged 74 years, 7 months, 14 days.

Their son, Addison Simpson, was born August 9, 1818, died February 19, of diptheria in 1863, aged 45 years, 6 months, 10 days.

Addison had 2 brothers, Bill and John, and 4 or more sisters.

Lucinda, she married old Bob Brown, Thompson Brown's mother.

One married Bill Brown. She was Aunt Lizzy Miller's mother. She was uncle Jake Miller's wife.

Aunt Kate's mother was one.

She married Uncle Miller.

Catherine Simpson married a man by the name of Moss.

Was another one or two.

Addison Simpson was married to Margaret Lucinda Voyles on August 14, 1840.

She died January 20, 1888, age 68 years, 9 months 22 days at Fredericksburg.

Addison and Lucinda had a family of 6 children.

David the eldest, was in the war. Soon after he came home he had TB and went to the Soldier's in Knightstown, Ind., died and was buried there in Soldier's Graveyard.

.....

Isaac Simpson was born June 8, 1844; died June 1924 at the age 80 years, 4 days.

Amanda Jane Simpson was born July 29, 1846 and died August 16, 1933, aged 87 years.

Taylor Simpson was born October 13, 1848; died May 16, 1901, aged 53. Had TB.

Mary Elizabeth Simpson was born 1852; died at the age of 3 years.

Barbara Simpson was born February 21, 1856; died March 18, 1913 at the age of 57 years

Bill Simpson was born in 1835. Was married to Julia Ann Miller, June 1, 1858 and died April 20, 1913 at the age of 78 years.

John Simpson was Laura Coles father. John, his wife, his wife Julia. Bill, Julia and their family all buried at Horner's Chapel and their parents, Isaac and Elizabeth.

.....

Rudolph Miller and Amanda Jane Simpson was married November 21, 1861.

George Marion was born November 28, 1862; died August 29, 1864 age one year, 9 months, 1 day

Marinda Mulvina born February 22, 1864; died September 4, 1864 age 6 months, 13 days

Johnson W. Miller born May 6, 1865; died June 18, 1928 aged 63 years, 1 month, 12 days

Alva Downing born September 17, 1867; died August 26, 1868, aged 11 months, 9 days

Flora Catherine born December 13, 1870

Hattie Margaret born August 26, 1875

Charles Lyman born April 6, 1878

Noble Butler, born October 4, 1879

Magdalene Elizabeth born May 11, 1886

Rudolph H. Miller died November 5, 1904, aged 71 years, 21 days

Amanda Jane died August 16, 1933, aged 87 years, 18 days

.....

Arthur Nelson Duffle, 1906; died 1920, buried in Van Voorish Cemetery

Taylor Simpson, born October 13, 1848; Died May 16, 1901

Lizzie Watson Simpson was born February 23, 1840; died March 15, 1933; I got this in the graveyard.

Ina Armour, Indianapolis, Ind.

2 sons, Dale 16, Wayne 14, Dian 7, 2 orphans, 6 and 2 years

Andrew Duffle in Oklahoma

4 children, agriculture teacher

Mary Elizabeth Hemmingway

3 children, Jerry 9, Demis (Dennis?) 7, Judy 2. They live in Kemp, Illinois

Horace Eugene ? Duffle

2 children, Teresa 6 and Shiela 3. They live on the farm formerly owned by Taylor Simpson.

Hiram and Grayce's family

.....
I don't know David's age but our grandparents was married, August 14, 1840 and Isaac was born in June 8, 1846 so David was between them 2 dates. I have no way of knowing his age or time of his death. If anyone can tell you when the war ended. Looks like paper is scarce.
(written on the back of another piece of paper.)
.....

Rudolph H. Miller was born October 14, 1833

Amanda J. Simpson Miller was born, July the 29, 1846

George M. Miller was born Nov. 28, 1862

Marinda M. Miller was born Feb 26, 1864

Johnson W. Miller was born May 6, 1865

Alvia D. Miller was born Sept 17, 1867

Flora K. Miller was born Dec 17, 1870

Hattie M. Miller was born Aug 26, 1875

Lyman C. Miller was born April 6, 1878

Noble B. Miller was born Oct 4, 1879

Lena E. Miller was born May 11, 1886

Rudolph Miller and Amanda Jane Simpson were married Thursday, Nov 21, 1861

J. W. Miller was married July 5, 1894

Flora C. Miller was married Nov 4, 1888

Hattie M. Miller was married Jan 8, 1896

Noble B. Miller was married Oct 20, 1901

Lyman C. Miller was married 1903

Lena E. Miller was married June 28, 1903

Deaths:

George M. Miller died Aug 29, 1864

Marinda Miller died Sept 4 1864

Alva D. Miller died August 26, 1868

R. H. Miller died Nov 5, 1904

Amanda Miller died Aug 13, 1933

J. W. Miller died June 18, 1928

Noble Butler Miller died Sept 1, 1953

Flora C. Miller died May 4, 1956

Lyman C. Miller died May 18, 1957

Hattie M. Miller Klinker died June 24, 1969

My grandparents on mother's side:

Addison simpson was born Aug 9, 1818 and died Feb 19, 1863

Margaret Lucinda Voyles was born March 28, 1821 and died Jan 20, 1888

They were married August 14, 1840.

Their daughter, who is my mother, Amanda Jane Simpson and Rudolph Miller were married
November 21, 1861

.....
Henry Klinker born, March 27, 1836; died Sept 27, 1929

Mary Klinker was born June 29, 1846; died Feb 23, 1916

Anna Klinker was born Dec 9, 1868; died Jan 29, 1957

Sophia Klinker was born April 15, 1870; died Aug 15, 1941

Lena Klinker was born April 4, 1872; died (no date)

Lewis Klinkier born May 31, 1873; died Dec 23, 1942

William Klinker born April 7, 1876; died (no date)

Flora Klinker born Aug 24, 1877; died July 12, 1879

Lucy Klinker born April 8, 1879; died Feb 4, 1915

Katie Klinker born Feb 15, 1881; died Oct 3, 1963

Cora Klinker, born Oct 25, 1883; died Dec 6, 1961

Stella Klinker, born, Sept 24, 1885; died no date given

Benjamin Klinker, born Sept 1, 1888; no death date given

Bertie Klinker, born Nov 30, 1891; died April 16, 1892

Henry and Mary Klinker were born in Germany in Westhoffen, Westfallen. Anna Klinker was also born in Germany and around two years old when they came to the United States. All the rest of the children were born in Indiana in Washington County.

This was copied out of the bible, June 13, 1964 by Benjamin Klinker, Salem, Indiana

G.H.S. Class of 48'

Cly. Birely was born

Rowan Co., NC 1786
5-4
right next to
Curaçao

There is a Daniel Byerly born NC
Brother? 1790

William Klenker

Wilma Klenker

Louisa

Frederick

1850
27
—
1823

Ind. in 1850

child of 3 born in Ind.

so were here by about

1846-1847

Adams Township
Allen Co.

Henry Klinker, born about 1822
Married Elizabeth Owens October 1. 1839

Henry Klinker, born September 9, 1833 at Fairfield, Ohio
Father, John J. Klinker
Mother, Margaret McCabe or McCake

Henry A. Klinker A-47 "Index of persons and Firms"

1870 Washington Township	William Miller 23 born IN
House 26	Mildred N. 17 born KY
	Lulu 6/12 born IN
House 38	John Miller 21 born IN

1820 North Carolina Census

Andrew Byerly	326	Rowan County	100100-20100
Daniel Byerly	328	Rowan County	300010-10100
David Byerly	322	Rowan County	000001-00101 6 slaves
George Byerly	336	Rowan County	100010-00100
John Byerly	400	Rowan County	110010-30010
Peter Byerly	298	Rowan County	010010-10101 2 slaves

The children of Lewis & Hattie K.

Harry L Klucker was born Jan. 19-1896

Sadie W. July 18-1898

Raymond April 28-1900

Howard Lee Jan-17-1902

Pearl Adie Jan-28-1904

Ralph D. April 28-1906

Mary Jane Dec. 29-¹⁹⁰⁷~~1908~~

Ernest Henry May 29-1910

Lena Irene May-11-1913

Mary Jane Hattie Jan-16-1916

Helen Leora Jan-18-1919

Lewis Henry Klucker was born ⁽¹⁸⁷³⁾ May 31

Hattie Miller Klucker Aug 26-1875

(Wednesday)

Lena's Died Dec 23-1942

Harvey L. Klinker died Aug 9-1951

Hattie M. (Miller) Klinker died June 24-1969

Sadie Was married Jan 28, 1916

Mary Was " Aug 17, 1929

Helen " " Oct 29, 1950

Henry Klinker born, Mar. 27, 1836
 " " died, Sept. 27, 1929.
 Mary Klinker born, June 29, 1846.
 " " died, Feb. 23, 1916
 Anna Klinker born, Dec. 9, 1868
 " " died, Jan. 29, 1957
 Sophia Klinker born, Apr. 15, 1870
 " " died, Aug. 15, 1941
 Lena Klinker born, Apr. 4, 1872
 " " died,
 Lewis Klinker born, May, 31, 1873
 " " died, Dec. 23, 1942
 Wm Klinker born, Apr. 7, 1876
 " " died,
 Flora Klinker born, Aug. 24, 1877
 " " died, July, 12, 1879.
 Lucy Klinker born, Apr. 8, 1879
 " " died Feb. 4, 1915
 Katie Klinker born Feb. 15, 1881
 " " died Oct. 3, 1963

Turn over on opposite side.

Cora Klinker, born, Oct. 25, 1883

" " died, Dec. 6, 1961

Stella Klinker, born, Sept. 24, 1885

" " died

Benj. Klinker, born, Sept. 1, 1888

" " died

Bertie Klinker, born, Nov. 30, 1891

" " died, Apr. 16, 1892.

Henry and Mary Klinker were born in Germany in Westhoffen Westfellen. Anna Klinker was also born in Germany and around two years old when they came to the United States.

All the rest of the children were born in Indiana, Washington Co.

This was copied out of the bible
June, 13, 1964 by
Benj. Klinker
Salem Indiana

I don't know David's
age but our
grandparents was
married aug 14 1840

and Isaac was born
in June 8 1846

so David was between
them 2 dates.

I have no way of
knowing his age at
time of his death
if any one can tell
you when the war
ended.

Looks like paper
is scarce.

Arthur Nelson Duff

1906 died 1920 buried in

San Borrick Cemetery

Taylor Simpson

Oct 13 1848

died May 16 1901

Lizzie Watson Simpson

Nov born Feb 23 1848

died March 15 1923

I got this in the graveyard

Deaths

George m miller Died Aug, 29 - 1864
 Marinda Sept, 4 - 1864
 Alva D. Aug. 26 - 1868
 R. H. Miller Nov. 5 - 1904
 Amanda Miller Aug - 13 - 1933
 J. W. Miller June - 18 - 1928
 Noble Butler Sept - 1 - 1953
 Flora C Miller May - 4 - 1956
 Lyman C. May - 18 - 1957
 Hattie m (miller) Klinker June 24 - 1969

Rudolph H Miller was born
October 14 - 1833

Amanda J (Simpson) Miller was born
July the 29 - 1844

George M. Miller was born Nov 28 - 1862

Marinda M Miller .. Feb. 26 - 1864

Johnson W Miller .. May. 6 - 1865

Alvia D. Miller .. Sept 17 - 1867

Flora K. Miller .. Dec - 14 - 1870

Hattie M Miller .. Aug - 26 - 1875

Lynnan E Miller .. April - 6 - 1878

Hoble B Miller .. Oct - 4 - 1879

Lena E Miller .. May - 11 - 1886

Rudolph H Miller + Amanda Simpson were
married Thursday Nov 21 - 1861

J. W Miller was married July 5 - 1894

Flora E .. Nov. 4 - 1888

Hattie M .. Jan. 8 - 1894

Hoble B .. Oct - 20 - 1901

Lynnan E .. June 14 - 1903

Lena E .. June - 28 - 1903

My grandparents on mothers side

Addison Simpson was born aug-9-1818 and died
Feb-19-1863

Margaret Lucinda Boyles was born march
and died Jan-20-1888 (28-1821)

They were married Aug-14-1840

Their daughter who is my mother Amanda
Jane Simpson + Rudolph Miller were married
Nov-21-1861.

6

Noble Butler Oct 4 1879

Magdalene Elizabeth May 11 1886

Rudolph H Miller died Nov 5
1904 age 71 yrs 21 days.

Armand J died Aug 16 1933
age 87 18 days

Rudolph Miller and Amanda
Jane Simpson was married
Nov 21 1861

George Marston was born Nov 28
1862 died Aug 29 1864 age 1-9-1

Marinda Mulvina born Feb 22-64
died Sept 4 1864 age 6-13

Johnson W Miller born May 6
1865 died June 18-1928-63-1-12

Alva Downing born Sept 17-1867
died Aug 26-1868 age 11-9

Florence Catherine born Dec 14 1874

Hattie Margaret born Aug 26 1875

Charles Lyman April 6 1878

4

Bill Simpson was born
in 1835 was married to
Julia Ann Miller June 1
1858 and died April 20
1913 age 78 years

Julia Ann Miller was born
1835 in Germany she died
Oct. 14 1911 age 75-10 8

John Simpson was Laura
Boles Father

John his wife his wife Julia

Bill Julia and their family are
all buried at Hornum Chapel and
their parents Isaac and Elizabeth

Isaac Simpson was born
June 8 1844 died June 1924
age 80 years - 4 days

Amanda Jane Simpson was
born July 29 1846 and
died Aug 16 1933 age 87

Taylor Simpson was born
Oct 13 1848 died May 16
1901 age 53 had T.B.

Mary Elizabeth Simpson
was born 1852 died
at the age of 3 years

Barbara Simpson was born
Feb. 21 1856
died March 18 1913 age 57 yrs

aunt Kate mother was one
 she married ureb Miller
 Catherine Simpson married
 a man by name of more
 was another one or 2.

Adison Simpson was married
 to Margaret Lucinda Boyle
 Aug 14 1840

She died Jan 20 1888 age
 67 & 22 at Fredericksburg
 addition and Lucinda had a
 family of 6 children

David the eldest was in the war
 soon after he came home he
 had T.B. and went to the Soldier
 in. Knightstown Ind died and was
 buried there in
 Soldier Graveyard

our Great Grand Parents
 Isaac Simpson was born
 in 1786

died Oct 19 - 1846 age 60 years

His wife Elizabeth Bayley - was born
 May 5 - 1795 died Dec 14 1864
 age 74 - 7 - 14 days

Their son Addison Simpson was
 born Aug 9 1818 died Feb 19
 of diphtheria in 1863 age 45 - 6 - 13

Addison had 2 Brothers Bill and
 John and 4 or more sisters
 Leucinda she married old Bob
 Brown Tompren Brown mother
 one married Bill Brown she was
 aunt Fizzie mother mother she was
 uncle Jake mother wife

Bertha Jacob and Henry were
their ~~own~~ twin sisters both
were deaf and dumb Elizabeth and
Berthine. Berthine died Nov 11

1904 age 87 7 mo

Elizabeth died Oct 20 1855

Their brother Jacob died April 10
1883.

his wife Sophia died Feb 3
1907

our great grand parent was born in
west Prussia Germany. Heinrich
and Anne to 1st 1830. Post office

Rudolph his wife & some father
and Henry & girls over Tulin
our grandfather was Henry
Miller. all come from Germany.

Henry our grandfather was married
to Elizabeth Boley.

Their 2 oldest children Rudolph and
Julia come from Germany.

Henry our grand Father died
Jan 31 1875

His wife Elizabeth was born 1807
died Feb 15 1889 age 81 years

Their children Rudolph H Miller
Julia Ann - Jacob - Garrette - Leonard
Lewis - Maria and Henry died

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Andersons in Allen Co., Indiana

Posted by: [Linda Wall](#)

Date: February 15, 2000 at 10:13:59

of 46

Searching for any connection to **Hugh Anderson** and Catherine Drake Anderson living in Allen Co., Ind. from 1841. They came from Carroll County, Ohio.

Had 12 children: Andrew, Rachel, Jacob, Jenny, John, Jane, Abraham, Mary, William, Robert, David, and Joseph.

Some of the children went to Colorado, Tenn., Illinois, Missouri, and Wisconsin. Unaccounted yet are Jenny, Jane, Robert and Joseph.

Thanks, Linda Wall

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THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY

1951

91

Descendants of Nicholas Marquart

- 1 Nicholas Marquart b: Abt. 1735
 - +Gertrude Schneider b: Abt. 1744
- 2 John Marquart b: Abt. 1772
 - +Elizabeth Rutherford
- 3 Jonathan Marquart b: 1790 in Berkeley Co., VA or Maryland according to 1880 census d: February 19, 1861 in Monroeville, Allen County, IN Burial: 1861 Monroeville Methodist Cem. ??
 - +Catherine Bashore m: September 16, 1819 in Fairfield County, Ohio b: in PA by 1880 census d: November 06, 1880 in Plano, Kendall Co., Illinois
- 4 Frederick Bashore Marquart b: September 16, 1820 in Rushville, Fairfield Co., Ohio
- 4 Gertrude Marquart b: July 10, 1822 in Springfield Township, Ohio d: October 10, 1891 in Crawford, Wisconsin
 - +Jacob S. Whitaker b: August 04, 1816 in Hamilton, Ohio
- 5 Alerick Leslie Whitaker b: February 16, 1854 in Marion or Madison Twp., Allen Co., IN
- 4 Catherine H. Marquart b: October 22, 1824 in Fairfield County, Ohio
- 4 Elizabeth Marquart b: February 22, 1827 in Fairfield County, Ohio
- 4 Clarissa Marquart b: April 01, 1828 in Fairfield County, Ohio
- 4 John Q. Marquart b: December 04, 1829 in Fairfield County, Ohio
- 4 Benjamin Marquart b: October 14, 1833 in Clark Co., Ohio
- 4 George W. Marquart b: November 01, 1834 in Perry County, Ohio.....or 1846 ? Or Clark Co., Ohio d: June 09, 1898 in Adams County, IN Burial: 1898 Root Township, Adams Co., IN
 - +Elizabeth Singleton m: September 17, 1891 in Likely this is her death date, not marriage but not sure b: October 18, 1844 in Pennsylvania
- 4 Abraham Marquart b: January 23, 1837 in Perry County, Ohio
- 4 Isaac I. Marquart b: January 23, 1837 in Perry, Ohio d: April 05, 1913 in Madison Township, Allen County, IN Burial: 1913 Monroeville IOOF Cemetery south of town
 - +Martha Ann Clear m: June 28, 1866 in Fort Wayne, Allen Co., IN b: 1840 in Indiana d: 1926 Burial: 1926 Monroeville IOOF Cemetery south of town
- 5 Joseph L. Marquart b: Abt. 1878 d: 1915
 - +Mable G. Snider
- 6 Isaac B. Marquart b: September 26, 1910 in Monroeville, IN.....Allen County d: March 12, 2002 in Parkview Hospital, Fort Wayne, IN Burial: March 15, 2002 Monroeville Memorial Cemetery, Monroeville, IN
 - +Helen Cora Klinker m: October 29, 1950 in Prob. Allen Co., IN b: January 18, 1919 in Payne, Ohio, on a farm
- 6 Emmitt Leslie Marquart b: October 21, 1905 d: April 1983 in Monroeville, Allen County, IN.....from SS index
 - +Alta S. Ruppert b: 1908
- 6 Catherine Marquart
 - +Roy H. Andress b: 1898
- 6 Linford Marquart b: March 07, 1903 d: July 20, 1991 in Illinois
 - +Bonita Pyle b: 1908
- 6 Asa Marquart b: 1902
- 6 Martha E. Marquart b: 1902
- 5 Emma L. Marquart b: Abt. 1868
- 5 Isaac Harrod Marquart b: September 28, 1869 in Allen County, IN d: December 19, 1952
 - +Mary L. Giant b: 1871
- *2nd Wife of Isaac Harrod Marquart:
 - +Gertrude M. Bauserman b: 1874
- 6 Beryl R. Marquart b: 1904
- 5 David B. Marquart b: Abt. 1876
- 5 Oliver Perry Marquart b: December 21, 1882 in Madison Township, Allen County, IN d: November 25, 1972 in Northcrest, Fort Wayne, Allen Co., IN.....Zip 46805
 - +Bessie Roverta Knepper m: May 25, 1910 in Findlay, Hancock County, Ohio b: September 20, 1890 in Benton Ridge, Hancock County, Ohio d: November 12, 1978
- 6 Virgil V. Marquart b: December 20, 1911 in Monroeville, Allen County, IN d: June 13, 1997
- 5 Catherine S. Marquart b: 1872
- 5 Ira I. Marquart b: 1874
- 4 Jacob S. Marquart b: January 23, 1837 in Perry County, Ohio d: 1872

1. The first part of the report deals with the general situation of the country and the position of the various groups of the population.

2. The second part of the report deals with the economic situation of the country and the position of the various groups of the population.

3. The third part of the report deals with the social situation of the country and the position of the various groups of the population.

4. The fourth part of the report deals with the cultural situation of the country and the position of the various groups of the population.

5. The fifth part of the report deals with the political situation of the country and the position of the various groups of the population.

6. The sixth part of the report deals with the international situation of the country and the position of the various groups of the population.

7. The seventh part of the report deals with the future of the country and the position of the various groups of the population.

8. The eighth part of the report deals with the conclusion of the report and the position of the various groups of the population.

9. The ninth part of the report deals with the appendix of the report and the position of the various groups of the population.

10. The tenth part of the report deals with the bibliography of the report and the position of the various groups of the population.

11. The eleventh part of the report deals with the index of the report and the position of the various groups of the population.

12. The twelfth part of the report deals with the conclusion of the report and the position of the various groups of the population.

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14. The fourteenth part of the report deals with the bibliography of the report and the position of the various groups of the population.

15. The fifteenth part of the report deals with the index of the report and the position of the various groups of the population.

16. The sixteenth part of the report deals with the conclusion of the report and the position of the various groups of the population.

17. The seventeenth part of the report deals with the appendix of the report and the position of the various groups of the population.

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19. The nineteenth part of the report deals with the index of the report and the position of the various groups of the population.

20. The twentieth part of the report deals with the conclusion of the report and the position of the various groups of the population.

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22. The twenty-second part of the report deals with the bibliography of the report and the position of the various groups of the population.

23. The twenty-third part of the report deals with the index of the report and the position of the various groups of the population.

24. The twenty-fourth part of the report deals with the conclusion of the report and the position of the various groups of the population.

..... +Mary Elizabeth Clear b: 1842
..... 5 Jacob H. Marquart b: February 1861
..... 5 Isaac L. Marquart b: February 1862
..... 5 George H. Marquart b: 1864
..... 5 Anna I. Marquart b: 1871
..... 4 J. Samuel Marquart b: April 17, 1839 in Clark Co., Ohio
..... 4 Marquis L. Marquart b: October 03, 1841 in Marion or Madison Twp., Allen Co., IN
..... 4 Jonathan Marquart b: January 26, 1844 in Marion Township (Madison?), Allen Co., IN d:
August 08, 1881 in Allen County, IN
..... 3 John Marquart
..... *2nd Wife of John Marquart:
..... +Kelly Marrow

1. The first part of the document is a list of the names of the persons who have been appointed to the various positions of the Board of Directors of the Corporation.

Descendants of Nicholas Marquart

Generation No. 1

1. NICHOLAS¹ MARQUART was born Abt. 1735. He married GERTRUDE SCHNEIDER.

Child of NICHOLAS MARQUART and GERTRUDE SCHNEIDER is:

2. i. JOHN² MARQUART, b. Abt. 1772.

Generation No. 2

2. JOHN² MARQUART (*NICHOLAS*¹) was born Abt. 1772. He married (1) ELIZABETH RUTHERFORD. He married (2) KELLY MARROW.

Children of JOHN MARQUART and ELIZABETH RUTHERFORD are:

3. i. JONATHAN³ MARQUART, b. 1790, Berkeley Co., VA or Maryland according to 1880 census; d. February 19, 1861, Monroeville, Allen County, IN.
ii. JOHN MARQUART.

Generation No. 3

3. JONATHAN³ MARQUART (*JOHN*², *NICHOLAS*¹) was born 1790 in Berkeley Co., VA or Maryland according to 1880 census, and died February 19, 1861 in Monroeville, Allen County, IN. He married CATHERINE BASHORE September 16, 1819 in Fairfield County, Ohio.

Children of JONATHAN MARQUART and CATHERINE BASHORE are:

4. i. FREDERICK BASHORE⁴ MARQUART, b. September 16, 1820, Rushville, Fairfield Co., Ohio.
ii. GERTRUDE MARQUART, b. July 10, 1822, Springfield Township, Ohio; d. October 10, 1891, Crawford, Wisconsin.
iii. CATHERINE H. MARQUART, b. October 22, 1824, Fairfield County, Ohio.
iv. ELIZABETH MARQUART, b. February 22, 1827, Fairfield County, Ohio.
v. CLARISSA MARQUART, b. April 01, 1828, Fairfield County, Ohio.
vi. JOHN Q. MARQUART, b. December 04, 1829, Fairfield County, Ohio.
vii. BENJAMIN MARQUART, b. October 14, 1833, Clark Co., OHio.
viii. GEORGE W. MARQUART, b. November 01, 1834, Perry County, Ohio.....or 1846 ? Or Clark Co., Ohio; d. June 09, 1898, Adams County, IN; m. ELIZABETH SINGLETON, September 17, 1891, Likely this is her death date, not marriage but not sure.
ix. ABRAHAM MARQUART, b. January 23, 1837, Perry County, Ohio.
5. x. ISAAC I. MARQUART, b. January 23, 1837, Perry, Ohio; d. April 05, 1913, Madison Township, Allen County, IN.
6. xi. JACOB S. MARQUART, b. January 23, 1837, Perry County, Ohio; d. 1872.
xii. J. SAMUEL MARQUART, b. April 17, 1839, Clark Co., OHio.
xiii. MARQUIS L. MARQUART, b. October 03, 1841, Marion or Madison Twp., Allen Co., IN.
xiv. JONATHAN MARQUART, b. January 26, 1844, Marion Township (Madison?), Allen Co., IN; d. August 08, 1881, Allen County, IN.

Generation No. 4

4. GERTRUDE⁴ MARQUART (*JONATHAN*³, *JOHN*², *NICHOLAS*¹) was born July 10, 1822 in Springfield Township, Ohio, and died October 10, 1891 in Crawford, Wisconsin. She married JACOB S. WHITAKER.

Child of GERTRUDE MARQUART and JACOB WHITAKER is:

- i. ALERICK LESLIE⁵ WHITAKER, b. February 16, 1854, Marion or Madison Twp., Allen Co., IN.

5. ISAAC I.⁴ MARQUART (*JONATHAN*³, *JOHN*², *NICHOLAS*¹) was born January 23, 1837 in Perry, Ohio, and died

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April 05, 1913 in Madison Township, Allen County, IN. He married MARTHA ANN CLEAR June 28, 1866 in Fort Wayne, Allen Co., IN.

Children of ISAAC MARQUART and MARTHA CLEAR are:

7. i. JOSEPH L.⁵ MARQUART, b. Abt. 1878; d. 1915.
- ii. EMMA L. MARQUART, b. Abt. 1868.
8. iii. ISAAC HARROD MARQUART, b. September 28, 1869, Allen County, IN; d. December 19, 1952.
- iv. DAVID B. MARQUART, b. Abt. 1876.
9. v. OLIVER PERRY MARQUART, b. December 21, 1882, Madison Township, Allen County, IN; d. November 25, 1972, Northcrest, Fort Wayne, Allen Co., IN.....Zip 46805.
- vi. CATHERINE S. MARQUART, b. 1872.
- vii. IRA I. MARQUART, b. 1874.

6. JACOB S.⁴ MARQUART (*JONATHAN³, JOHN², NICHOLAS¹*) was born January 23, 1837 in Perry County, Ohio, and died 1872. He married MARY ELIZABETH CLEAR.

Children of JACOB MARQUART and MARY CLEAR are:

- i. JACOB H.⁵ MARQUART, b. February 1861.
- ii. ISAAC L. MARQUART, b. February 1862.
- iii. GEORGE H. MARQUART, b. 1864.
- iv. ANNA I. MARQUART, b. 1871.

Generation No. 5

7. JOSEPH L.⁵ MARQUART (*ISAAC I.⁴, JONATHAN³, JOHN², NICHOLAS¹*) was born Abt. 1878, and died 1915. He married MABLE G. SNIDER.

Children of JOSEPH MARQUART and MABLE SNIDER are:

- i. ISAAC B.⁶ MARQUART, b. September 26, 1910, Monroeville, IN.....Allen County; d. March 12, 2002, Parkview Hospital, Fort Wayne, IN; m. HELEN CORA KLINKER, October 29, 1950, Prob. Allen Co., IN.
10. ii. EMMIT LESLIE MARQUART, b. October 21, 1905; d. April 1983, Monroeville, Allen County, IN.....from SS index.
- iii. CATHERINE MARQUART, m. ROY H. ANDRESS.
- iv. LINFORD MARQUART, b. March 07, 1903; d. July 20, 1991, Illinois; m. BONITA PYLE.
- v. ASA MARQUART, b. 1902.
- vi. MARTHA E. MARQUART, b. 1902.

8. ISAAC HARROD⁵ MARQUART (*ISAAC I.⁴, JONATHAN³, JOHN², NICHOLAS¹*) was born September 28, 1869 in Allen County, IN, and died December 19, 1952. He married (1) MARY L. GIANT. He married (2) GERTRUDE M. BAUSERMAN.

Child of ISAAC MARQUART and GERTRUDE BAUSERMAN is:

- i. BERYL R.⁶ MARQUART, b. 1904.

9. OLIVER PERRY⁵ MARQUART (*ISAAC I.⁴, JONATHAN³, JOHN², NICHOLAS¹*) was born December 21, 1882 in Madison Township, Allen County, IN, and died November 25, 1972 in Northcrest, Fort Wayne, Allen Co., IN.....Zip 46805. He married BESSIE ROVERTA KNEPPER May 25, 1910 in Findlay, Hancock County, Ohio.

Child of OLIVER MARQUART and BESSIE KNEPPER is:

- i. VIRGIL V.⁶ MARQUART, b. December 20, 1911, Monroeville, Allen County, IN; d. June 13, 1997.

Generation No. 6

10. EMMIT LESLIE⁶ MARQUART (*JOSEPH L.⁵, ISAAC I.⁴, JONATHAN³, JOHN², NICHOLAS¹*) was born October 21, 1905, and died April 1983 in Monroeville, Allen County, IN.....from SS index. He married ALTA S. RUPPERT.

Child of EMMIT MARQUART and ALTA RUPPERT is:

- i. EMMIT LESLIE⁷ MARQUART, JR., b. 1930; d. 1930.

1. The first part of the paper is devoted to the study of the properties of the function $f(x)$ defined by the equation

$$f(x) = \int_0^x \frac{1}{1+t^2} dt$$

It is well known that this function is the arctangent function, i.e. $f(x) = \arctan x$. The first part of the paper is devoted to the study of the properties of this function. In particular, it is shown that the function is odd, i.e. $f(-x) = -f(x)$, and that it is bounded on any finite interval. Moreover, it is shown that the function is concave down for $x > 0$ and concave up for $x < 0$.

$$f'(x) = \frac{1}{1+x^2}$$

It is also shown that the function has a horizontal asymptote at $y = \pm \frac{\pi}{2}$ as $x \rightarrow \pm \infty$.

2. The second part of the paper is devoted to the study of the properties of the function $g(x)$ defined by the equation

$$g(x) = \int_0^x \frac{t}{1+t^2} dt$$

It is well known that this function is the logarithm of the square root of $1+x^2$, i.e. $g(x) = \frac{1}{2} \ln(1+x^2)$. The second part of the paper is devoted to the study of the properties of this function. In particular, it is shown that the function is even, i.e. $g(-x) = g(x)$, and that it is concave down for $x > 0$ and concave up for $x < 0$.

$$g'(x) = \frac{x}{1+x^2}$$

It is also shown that the function has a horizontal asymptote at $y = 0$ as $x \rightarrow \pm \infty$.

3. The third part of the paper is devoted to the study of the properties of the function $h(x)$ defined by the equation

$$h(x) = \int_0^x \frac{t^2}{1+t^2} dt$$

It is well known that this function is the difference between x and $g(x)$, i.e. $h(x) = x - g(x)$. The third part of the paper is devoted to the study of the properties of this function. In particular, it is shown that the function is odd, i.e. $h(-x) = -h(x)$, and that it is concave up for $x > 0$ and concave down for $x < 0$.

Family Group Record

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Husband's Name

Henry KLINKER (AFN:22H8-67B)

[Pedigree](#)

Born: 9 Sep 1833 **Place:** Prussia, , Germany
Died: 23 May 1895 **Place:** Union Hills, New Sharon, Mahaska, Iowa
Married: 2 Apr 1857 **Place:** , Manaska, Iowa

Father: John J KLINKER (AFN:22H8-69Q)

[Family](#)

Mother: Margaret MCCABE (AFN:22H8-6BX)

Wife's Name

Matilda Caroline CASTOR (AFN:22H8-68J)

[Pedigree](#)

Born: 7 Feb 1840 **Place:** , Henry, Indiana
Died: 19 Feb 1925 **Place:** Huntington Park, Los Angeles, California
Buried: Feb 1925 **Place:** Union Mills, Mahaska, Iowa
Married: 2 Apr 1857 **Place:** , Manaska, Iowa

Father:

Mother:

Children

1. Sex Name

F Lucy Elizabeth KLINKER (AFN:22H8-63H)

[Pedigree](#)

Born: 9 Jul 1865 **Place:** New Sharon, Mahaska, Iowa
Died: 18 Sep 1958 **Place:** Winterset, Madison, Iowa

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Family Group Record

FamilySearch® Ancestral File™ v4.19

Husband's Name

[Henry KLINKER](#) (AFN:1RGR-3D7)[Pedigree](#)

Born: Abt 1822 **Place:**
Married: 1 Oct 1839 **Place:** , Lawrence, Indiana

Father:
Mother:

Wife's Name

[Elizabeth OWENS](#) (AFN:1RGR-3BS)[Pedigree](#)

Born: 1825 **Place:**
Married: 1 Oct 1839 **Place:** , Lawrence, Indiana

Father: [John \(Little\) OWENS](#) (AFN:1RGR-2SJ)
Mother: [Anna ADAMS](#) (AFN:1RGR-2TQ)

[Family](#)

Children

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- N.Y.; owned and operated roller mill; issue: 1-Cora Jeannette (1 above); 2-Corydon S. (b 1882; m Catherine Davis, d; m 2d, Louise Gillies).
- 1-Edmund Seeley Parsons, b Pittsfield, Mass., Sept. 7, 1880; son of George Parsons, of Pittsfield; issue (all b Ilion, N.Y.): 1-Elizabeth Chamberlain, b Dec. 10, 1908; B.S., St. Lawrence U.; 2-June 23, 1935, Fred C., son of Fred Allen, of Hannibal, N.Y. (issue: Betty Jeanne); 2-Eleanor Ruth, b June 7, 1911; B.S., St. Lawrence U.; m June 3, 1935, Robert, son of Grant Gleason, of Oswego, N.Y. (issue: Robert Gleason); 3-Edmund S. (Apr. 9, 1913-Aug. 26, 1927); 4-Robert Butler, b Jan. 3, 1925.
- 1-Ed. Oswego State Normal Teacher, Ilion schs., 1903-08. Mem. D.A.R. (regent, Mohawk Valley Chapter, 1936-39), etc. Presbyterian. Republican. Home: 41 N. Third Av., Ilion, N.Y.
- 1-PARVIS, Delphia Jeannette Orem (Mrs. Merle), b Dearborn Co., Ind., Apr. 22, 1907.
- 4-Levi Orem (1791-1862), of Switzerland Co., Ind.; m Eva Hildabrand (1790-1868);
- 3-Levi P. (1840-1907), of Switzerland Co.; m 1865, Emily Permelia Blodget (1842-1913; Sam. m Ann Farrow);
- 2-Samuel Judson (2 below).
- 6-Uriah Davis (1738-1806);
- 5-Damaris (1772-1821), m 1792, James Westcott (1767-1826);
- 4-James W. (1808-43), m 1829, Sarah M. Gullett (b 1809; John^s, m Lydia Morris);
- 3-Lydia Margaret (1833-1912), m 1855, William Prior Oxley (1834-75), of Dearborn Co., Ind. (Ellis);
- 2-Mary Lucevia (1870-1941), m 1901, Samuel Judson Orem (1872-1915), farmer, Switzerland Co.; issue: 1-Marjorie (b 1902; m Raymond R. Rose); 2-Delphia Jeannette (1 above); 3-Dorothy Dorcas (b 1912).
- 1-m May 27, 1939, Merle Parvis (see Vol. VI, p. 437).
- 1-B.S. in Household Economics, Purdue U., 1933. M.S. in Edn., 1940. Vocational home economics teacher, Vevay (Ind.) H.S., 1933-37, Tipton, Ind., 1937-38, Montmorenci, Ind., 1939-41; asst. supervisor of student teachers, Purdue, 1938-41. Home: 805 Hayes St., W. Lafayette, Ind.
- 1-PEIRCE, Clarence Frost, b Arlington, Mass., July 18, 1903.
- 11-John (Pers. Pierce) Peirce (qv);
- 10-Anthony (1609-78) freeman, Watertown, 1634; weaver; m 1633, Anne— (d 1632/83);
- 9-Joseph (1647-1713), freeman, Watertown, 1690; in King Philip's War; m 1st, Martha Brayton;
- 8-John (1673-1743), Waltham, Mass.; m 1702, Elizabeth Smith (1673-1747);
- 7-Jonas (b 1705), cordwainer, Lexington and Westminster, Mass.; m 1727, Abigail Comee (b 1707);
- 6-Capt. Solomon (1742-1821), cordwainer, surveyor, Lexington and West Cambridge; soldier at Bunker Hill, wounded at Lexington; sgt. in Am. Rev., 1777, lt. 1780, capt., 1784; m 1763, Amity Fessenden (1743-1811);
- 5-Jonas (1766-1833), farmer, Woburn and West Cambridge; m Lydia Prentiss (1771-1865);
- 4-John Appleton Prentiss (1810-36), farmer, Arlington; m 1834, Mary Ame Locke (1815-84; Benj.^s; Capt. Benj.^s);
- 3-Benjamin Horace (1837-1920), farmer, Arlington, Woburn and Stoneham; m 1859, Abbie Louise Russell (1838-1920; Bowen^s [1802-88], m Meritable Locke; Nathan^s);
- 2-Charles Appleton (2 below).
- 10-Thomas Hobbs, at Salem, Mass., 1648; m Martha—;
- 9-Jonathan (1650-1725), Ipswich, Mass.; m Rebecca—;
- 8-John (1680-1751), m 1706, Elizabeth Stimpson (b 1680; Geo.^s);
- 7-Jeremiah (b 1715), Ipswich; m 1740, Mary Gilbert (b 1721);
- 6-Jeremiah (1747-1814), Norway, Me.; m Anna Fowler (1746-1824; Moses^s);
- 5-Jeremiah (1785-1850), of Norway, Me.; m 1809, Anna Frost (1788-1847; Jacob^s);
- 4-Jacob Frost (1822-1906), Arlington, Mass.; m 1848, Harriet Eliza Frost;
- 3-Clarence Frost (1849-1915), m 1870, Elizabeth Whittemore (1849-1935; Wm. Aug.^s [1804-67], m Abigail Cook Tufts; Wm.^s);
- 2-Laura E. (2 below).
- 10-Edmund Frost (qv);
- 9-Ephraim (1646-1717), m Hapzibah—(d 1719, aet. 64);
- 8-Ephraim (1682-1769), m 1714, Sarah Cooper (ca. 1687-1753);
- 7-Ephraim (1715-99), m 1739, Mary Cutter (1717-1805);
- 6-Amos (1762-1850), m 1788, Lydia Bemis (1767-1855);
- 5-Abijah (1799-1878), m 1827, Rebecca Locke (1804-65);
- 4-Harriet Eliza (1827-1910), m Jacob F. Hobbs (4 above);
- 3-Clarence Frost, m Elizabeth Whittemore (3 above);
- 2-Laura E. (b 1870), m 1894, Charles Appleton Peirce (1869-1936), farmer, Arlington, Mass.; issue: 1-Marion Appleton (b 1898; m Edgar G. Howland); 2-Clifford Munroe (d infancy); 3-Roger Munroe (b 1905; m Eleanor Gerroir); 4-Clarence Frost (1 above); 5-Charles Horace (b 1910; m Maria Kaakinen); 6-Marjorie Alice (b 1914; m Richard E. Shaner).
- 1-Not married. Acad. edn. With Winslow Bros. & Smith Co., Boston, since 1933. Mem. S.M.D., O.F.P.A., Gov. and Co. Mass. Bay in N.E., D.C.C., S.A.R., N.E.H.G.S., Arlington Hist. Soc., etc. Club: Arlington Men's (sec., 1939-41), Universalist. Republican. Home: 11 Appleton St., Arlington, Mass.
- 1-POORE, Dorothy Adams, b Riegelsville, Pa., Mar. 18, 1894.
- 9-John (Poor) Poore (1615-84; qv);
- 8-John (1642-1700/01), Newbury, Mass.; m 1665, Mary Titcomb (b 1644; Wm.^s, m Joanna, dau. Rich. Bartlett);
- 7-Jonathan (1678-1742), Newbury Neck, Mass.; m 1703, Rebecca Hale (1683-1760; John^s, m Sarah, dau. Hy. Jacques; John^s, Thos.¹⁰);
- 6-Daniel (1718-92), Am. Rev.; Atkinson, N.H.; ens. expdn. to Quebec, 1759; m 1739, Anna Merrill;
- 5-John (1752-1829), Plaistow, N.H., and Phila., Pa.; m 2d, 1789, Jane Neely (1767-1827; Capt. Wm.^s, m Elizabeth, dau. Robt. Thompson);
- 4-Daniel (1793-1838), Solebury, Pa.; m 1815, Maria Merrick (1798-1879; Robt.^s, m Hannah McMasters);
- 3-Robert Alpheus (1829-1919), Riegelsville; m 1854, Hannah Bennet (1833-1901; John^s, m Abi, dau. Jesse Doane; Miles^s, m Hannah, dau. Jon^s. Kinsey; John^s, m Sarah, dau. Miles Strickland);
- 2-John Bennet (2 below).
- 10-Nathaniel Merrill (qv);
- 9-Nathaniel (d 1682/83), Newbury, Mass.; owned land at Haverhill; m 1661, Joanna Ninian, or Kinney (d 1717/18);
- 8-John (ca. 1662-1705), house carpenter, Bradford, West Parish of Haverhill, Mass.; m Lucy Webster (1664-living 1718; John^s, m Ann Batt; John^s, m Mary Shatswell);
- 7-Nathaniel (1687-1737), m 1718, Ruth Wallingford (b 1698; James^s, m Deborah Hazelton; Nich.^s, m Sarah Travers);
- 6-Anna (1718-81), m Daniel Poore (6 above).
- 6-John Adams (d 1807), from Holland, 1747; settled in Nockamixon Tp., Bucks Co., Pa.; ens. in provincial army, 1756; m Maria Magdalena—;
- 5-John Jacob (1759-1825), received land grant for services in Am. Rev., Bucks Co.; m 1789, Christena Klinker (1770-1847; Arnst John^s, m Catherine—);
- 4-Jacob (1801-62), m 1823, Phoebe Philippine Uhler (1805-79; Jacob^s, m Margaret, dau. Michael Messenger; Jacob^s, Valentine^s);
- 3-William Franklin (1838-1924), Riegelsville, Pa.; sgt. in War Bet. States; m 1870, Emily J. Hunt;
- 2-Annie Josephine (2 below).
- 9-Ralph Hunt (qv);
- 8-Samuel (d 1717), removed to Maidenhead (now Lawrenceville), N.J.;
- 7-Samuel U. (d 1752), of Hardwick Tp., Morris Co.; m 1720, m Abigail Betts (Rich.^s; Rich.^s);
- 6-Richard (1720-1819), in French and Indian War; lt. Sussex Co., N.J. militia, Am. Rev.; m 2d, Mary, or Mercy Hull (Jos.^s, m Susanah Stelle; Ens. Benj.^s, Capt. Benj.^s; Rev. Jos.¹⁰, qv);
- 5-John (1761-1829), m Susan Titus (1769-1815);
- 4-John (1802-87), m 1830, Catherine Slater (1808-85; Jos.^s);

Family Group Record

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Husband's Name

[John J KLINKER](#) (AFN:22H8-69Q)[Pedigree](#)

Born:	26 Dec 1807	Place:	Of Hanover, Germany
Died:	24 Mar 1964	Place:	Union Mills, Mahaska, Iowa
Buried:	Mar 1964	Place:	Union Mills, Mahaska, Iowa
Married:	31 May 1832	Place:	

Father:**Mother:**

Wife's Name

[Margaret MCCABE](#) (AFN:22H8-6BX)[Pedigree](#)

Born:	20 Nov 1809	Place:	, , Ireland
Died:	1 Jul 1885	Place:	Union Mills, Mahaska, Iowa
Buried:		Place:	Union Mills, Mahaska, Iowa
Married:	31 May 1832	Place:	

Father:**Mother:**

Children

1. Sex Name

M [Henry KLINKER](#) (AFN:22H8-67B)[Pedigree](#)

Born:	9 Sep 1833	Place:	Prussia, , Germany
Died:	23 May 1895	Place:	Union Hills, New Sharon, Mahaska, Iowa

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Husband's Name

Henry KLINKER (AFN:22H8-67B)[Pedigree](#)

Born: 9 Sep 1833 **Place:** Prussia, , Germany
Died: 23 May 1895 **Place:** Union Hills, New Sharon, Mahaska, Iowa
Married: 2 Apr 1857 **Place:** , Manaska, Iowa

Father: John J KLINKER (AFN:22H8-69Q)[Family](#)**Mother:** Margaret MCCABE (AFN:22H8-6BX)

Wife's Name

Matilda Caroline CASTOR (AFN:22H8-68J)[Pedigree](#)

Born: 7 Feb 1840 **Place:** , Henry, Indiana
Died: 19 Feb 1925 **Place:** Huntington Park, Los Angeles, California
Buried: Feb 1925 **Place:** Union Mills, Mahaska, Iowa
Married: 2 Apr 1857 **Place:** , Manaska, Iowa

Father:**Mother:**

Children

1. Sex Name

F Lucy Elizabeth KLINKER (AFN:22H8-63H)[Pedigree](#)

Born: 9 Jul 1865 **Place:** New Sharon, Mahaska, Iowa
Died: 18 Sep 1958 **Place:** Winterset, Madison, Iowa

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Husband's Name[Samuel SIMPSON](#) (AFN:R7J0-BM)[Pedigree](#)

Born: 1818 **Place:** , , Orange, Nc
Married: 25 Nov 1849 **Place:** , , Washington, In

Father:**Mother:**

Wife's Name[Eliza CHASTAIN](#) (AFN:R7J0-9G)[Pedigree](#)

Born: 1829 **Place:** < , , Washington, In>
Died: 26 Apr 1856 **Place:** , , Linn, Or
Buried: **Place:** Providence Cem, , Linn, Or
Married: 25 Nov 1849 **Place:** , , Washington, In

Father: [William CHASTAIN](#) (AFN:R7HZ-SX)[Family](#)**Mother:** [Eliza FISHER](#) (AFN:R7HZ-T4)

Children

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Husband's Name[William CHASTAIN](#) (AFN:R7HZ-SX)[Pedigree](#)

Born: 1794 **Place:** , , Franklin, Va
Died: 1832 **Place:** , , Edgar, Il
Married: 22 Jul 1825 **Place:** , , Washington, In

Father: [George CHASTAIN](#) (AFN:R7HV-J5)
Mother: [Rebecca Jane STATON](#) (AFN:R7HW-0J)

[Family](#)

Wife's Name[Eliza FISHER](#) (AFN:R7HZ-T4)[Pedigree](#)

Born: Abt. 1798 **Place:** < , , Washington, In>
Married: 22 Jul 1825 **Place:** , , Washington, In

Father:
Mother:

Children

1. Sex Name**M** [Joseph CHASTAIN](#) (AFN:R7J0-0W)[Pedigree](#)

Born: 1827 **Place:** < , , Washington, In>

2. Sex Name**F** [Elizabeth CHASTAIN](#) (AFN:R7J0-74)[Pedigree](#)

Born: 1828 **Place:** , , Washington, In

3. Sex Name**F** [Eliza CHASTAIN](#) (AFN:R7J0-9G)[Pedigree](#)

Born: 1829 **Place:** < , , Washington, In>
Died: 26 Apr 1856 **Place:** , , Linn, Or
Buried: **Place:** Providence Cem, , Linn, Or

4. Sex Name**M** [William CHASTAIN](#) (AFN:R7J0-D0)[Pedigree](#)

Born: 22 Feb 1831 **Place:** , , Edgar, Il
Died: 1 May 1885 **Place:** , , Linn, Or
Buried: **Place:** Halsey Pioneer, Cem, Linn, Or

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Family Group Record

Mr. & Mrs. J. H. Smith

1910-1911

Jan. 1st - 1910

Feb. 1st - 1911

Mar. 1st - 1912

Apr. 1st - 1913

May 1st - 1914

Household Record

1880 United States Census

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Household:

Name	Relation	Marital Status	Gender	Race	Age	Birthplace	Occupation	Father's Birthplace	Mother's Birthplace
James SIMPSON	Self	M	Male	W	36	IN	Agent	NC	NC
Ellen SIMPSON	Wife	M	Female	W	36	KY	House Keeping	PA	PA
Mary SIMPSON	Dau	S	Female	W	12	IN	At School	IN	KY
Eddie SIMPSON	Son	S	Male	W	10	IN	At School	IN	KY

Source Information:

Census Place Salem, Washington, Indiana
Family History Library Film [1254321](#)
NA Film Number T9-0321
Page Number [558A](#)

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Christening: May 22, 1874

Evangelisch, Lenerich, Westfalen, Prussia

Father: Gerhard Friedrich Wilhelm Klinker

Mother: Friederike Wilhemine Elisabeth Diersmann

Batch # C952793 .. Dates 1870-1875 .. Source Call # 0526390

Ernst Friedrich Wilhelm Klinker, Male

Christening: February 14, 1873

Evangelisch, Lengerich, Westfalen, Prussia

Father: Wilhelm Klinker

Mother: Friederike Wilhelmine Elisabeth Diersmann

Batch # C952793 .. Dates 1870-1875 .. Source Call # 0526390

Ernst Heinrich Wilhelm Klinker, Male

Marriages: Maria Luise Franziska Lamping, October 2, 1868

Evangelisch, Lengerich, Westfalen, Prussia

Batch # M952795 .. Dates 1852-1885 .. Source Call # 0526393

These are my great grandparents, Henry Klinker and Mary Lamping

Maria Louise Lamping, Female

Christening: August 15, 1846

Evangelisch, Ibbenbueren, Westfalen, Prussia

Father: Johann Heinrich Lamping

Mother: Louise Priggemeier

Batch # C981245 .. Dates 1819-1855 .. Source Call # 0582650

My great grandmother, Mary Lamping

She called her parents Fredrick and Lucy

Maria Luise Franziska Lamping, Female

Marriage: Ernst Heinrich Wilhelm Klinker October 2, 1868

Batch # M952795 .. Dates 1852-1885 .. Source Call # 0526393

My great grandparents, Henry and Mary

Marie Louise Lamping, Female

Mariage: Ernst Heinrich KlinkerSeptember 27, 1868

Evangelisch, Ibbenbueren, Westfalen, Prussia

Batch # M981246 .. Dates 1856-1885 .. Source Call # 0582651

Difference in dates may be just a recording date or a license date

Anna Maria Henriette Klinker, Female

Christening: January 1, 1869

Evangelisch, Lengerich, Westfalen, Prussia

Father: Ernst Heinrich Wilhelm Klinker

Mother: Maria Luise Franziska Lamping

Batch # C952792 .. Dates 1854-1869 .. Source Call # 0526389

Birth dates vary for Anna. The family genealogy gives it as Dec. 9, 1868; this a month later; but she was listed as only 3 months old when they boarded the ship to come to the

<p>U.S. and they arrived here October 11, 1869. So take your pick on a birthdate for Anna.</p>
<p>Heinrich Wilhelm Klinker, Male Marriage: Sophia Friederike Elisabeth Lindermann, April 5, 1872 Evangelisch, Lengerich, Westfalen, Prussia Batch # M952795 .. Dates 1852-1885 .. Source Call # 0526393</p>
<p>Ernst Hermann Rudolf Klinker, Male Marriage: Charlotte Catharine Henriette Hildebrand, January 29, 1874 Evangelisch, Lengerich, Westfalen, Prussia Batch # M952795 .. Dates 1852-1885 .. Source Call # 0526393</p>
<p>Johan Dirich Lamping, Male Christening: May 17, 1709 Evangelisch, Lengerich, Westfalen, Prussia Father: Joergen Gerdt Lamping Mother: Upman Batch # J952777 .. Dates 1693-1745 .. Source Call # 0526384</p>
<p>John Wilhelm Lamping, Male Christening: January 16, 1747 Evangelisch, Ibbenbueren, Westfalen, Prussia Father: Henrich Lamping Mother: Anna Elisabeth Haakmans Batch # J981243 .. Dates 1747-1798 .. Source Call # 9582648</p>
<p>John Henrich Lamping, Male Christening: January 31, 1750 Evangelisch, Ibbenbueren, Westfalen, Prussia Father: Henrich Lamping Mother: Anna Elisabeth Haakmans Batch # J981243 .. Dates 1747-1798 .. Source Call # 0582648</p>
<p>Friederich Wilhelm Lamping, Male Marriage: Anna Maria Bloom September 17, 1813 Evangelisch, Recke, Westfalen, Prussia Batch # M942784 .. Dates 1790-1885 .. Source Call # 0528648 (note the 582 & 528. One is probably in error. It was printed this way on the sheet.</p>

Father: Johann Arnold Klinker
Mother: Maria Elisabeth Oeljeklaus
Batch # C952779 .. Dates 1804-1831 .. Source Call # 0526387

Heinrich Rudolph Klinker, Male
Marriages: Catharina Elisabeth Korte, April 3, 1829
Evangelisch, Lengerich, Westfalen, Prussia
Batch # M952794 .. Dates 1804-1851 .. Source Call # 0526392
One Arnold Heinrich Rudolph Klinker was christened Dec. 30, 1803.

Friedrich Wilhelm Klinker, Male
Marriage: Marie Christine Hunsche, October 5, 1831
Evangelisch, Lengerich, Westfalen, Prussia
Batch # M952794 .. Dates 1804-1851 .. Source Call # 0526392

Fredrich Rudolph Klinker, Male
Christening: April 12, 1840
Evangelisch, Lengerich, Westfalen, Prussia
Father: Friedrich Wilhelm Klinker
Mother: Marie Christine Hunsche
Batch # C952791 .. Dates 1832-1853 .. Source Call # 0526388

Rudolph Wilhelm Klinker, Male
Christening: April 20, 1834
Eangelisch, Lengerich, Westfalen, Prussia
Father: Friedrich Wilhelm Klinker
Mother: Christine Elisabeth Hunsche
Batch # C952791 .. Dates 1832-1853 .. Source Call # 0526388

Ernst Heinrich Wilhelm Klinker, Male
Marriage: Christine Elisabeth Baumer, October 16, 1835
Evangelisch, Lengerich, Westfalen, Prussia
Batch # M952794 .. Dates 1804-1851 .. Source Call # 0526392
Probably Christened 3-26-1813 son of Johann Arnold Rudolph Klinker

Friedrich Wilhelm Klinker, Male
Marriages: Ann Catharina M. Feldmeyer, July 10, 1840
Evangelisch, Lengerich, Westfalen, Prussia
Batch # M952794 .. Dates 1804-1851 .. Source Call # 0526392

Heinrich Rudolph Conrad Klinker, Male
Christening: January 23, 1842
Eangelisch, Lengerich, Westfalen, Prussia
Father: Henrich Wilhelm Klinker
Mother: Christine Elisabeth Baeumer
Batch # C952791 .. Dates 1832-1853 .. Source Call # 0526388

One of Henry's brothers
Heinrich Wilhelm Klinker, Male Christening: May 21, 1843 Evangelisch, Lengerich, Westfalen, Prussia Father: Heinrich Rudolph Klinker Mother: Catharina Elsabein Korte Batch # C952791 .. Dates 1832-1853 .. Source Call # 0526388
Gerhard Friedrich Wilhelm Klinker, Male Christening: April 13, 1845 Evangelisch, Lengerich, Westfalen, Prussia Father: Heinrich Wilhelm Klinker Mother: Christine Elisabeth Baeumer Batch # C952791 .. Dates 1832-1853 .. Source Call # 0526388 One of Henry's brothers
Gerhard Friedrich Wilhelm Klinker, Male Marriage: Friederike Wilhelmine Elisabeth Diersmann, March 31, 1870 Evangelisch, Lengerich, Westfalen, Prussia Batch # M952795 .. Dates 1852-1885 .. Source Call # 0526393
Friedrich Wilhelm Klinker Christening: March 31, 1870 Evangelisch, Lengerich, Westfalen, Prussia Father: Gerhard Friedrich Wilhelm Klinker Mother: Friederike Wilhelmine Elisabeth Diersmann Batch # C952793 .. Dates 1870-1875 .. Source Call # 0526390
Ernst Hermann Rudolph Klinker, Male Christening: June 4, 1848 Evangelisch, Lengerich, Westfalen, Prussia Father: Ernst Heinrich Klinker Mother: Christine Elisabeth Baeumer Batch # C952791 .. Dates 1832-1853 .. Source Call # 0526388 Henry's brother
Ernst Friedrich Wilhelm Klinker, Male Christening: July 20, 1852 Evangelisch, Lengerich, Westfalen, Prussia Father: Ernst Heinrich Wilhelm Klinker Mother: Christine Elisabeth Baeumer Batch # C952791 .. Dates 1832-1853 .. Source Call # 0526388 Henry's brother
Ernst Friedrich August Klinker, Male

The following are individual records as found on Family Search. They are concerning the Klinker families in Germany. Some may pertain to our Klinker family and some may not but will record them all here in simple form so that they could be used for more research if anyone wants to go further with the family. They are in no particular order. The numbers are the numbers of the LDS references to this person if someone would want to search further. Perhaps some are on LDS films, microfilms, etc. Since we have not proven all of the Klinker ancestors this might be a place to start. I am putting them all here to reduce the paper load. The originals of these records will be in German.

Henrich Klinckert, Male

Marriage: Mechtild Kettelkampff November 25, 1660

Evangelisch, Lengerich, Westfalen, Prussia (right place)

Batch #M952771 .. Dates 1644-1692 .. Source Call #9526265 .. Type-film

Gerd Herman Klincker, Male

Christening: February 27, 1701

Evangelisch, Lengerich, Westfalen, Prussia

Father: Klincker Mother not listed

Batch J952777 .. Dates 1693-1745 .. Source Call # 0526384

Possible brother of Johann & Ernestina Dorthea Klinker

Gerd Hinrich Klinker, Male

Christening: September 22, 1737

Evangelisch, Lengerich, Westfalen, Prussia

Father: Klinker Mother not listed

Batch #J952777 .. Dates 1693-1745 .. Source Call # 0526384

Probably son of Johann Heinrich

Gerd henrich Klincker, Male

Marriage: Anna Elisabeth Wellemeiers February 9, 1763

Evangelisch, Lengerich, Westfalen, Prussia

Batch # M952778 .. Dates 1746-1803 .. Source Call # 0526385

Probably one christened above in 1737 and son of Johann Heinrich

Anna Elisabet Wellemeyer, Female

Christening: January 9, 1746

Evangelisch, Lengerich, Westfalen, Prussia

Father: Johann Henrich Wellemeyer

Batch # K952778 .. Dates 1746-1799 .. Source Call # 0526385

Batch # K952778 .. Dates 1746-1805 .. Source Call # 0526385

Johan Frederich Klinker, Male

Christening: February 29, 1764

Evangelisch, Lengerich, Westfalen, Prussia

Father: Gerd Henrich Klinker No listing for mother

Batch # J952778 .. Dates 1746-1779 .. 0526385

<p>Batch # J952778 .. Dates 1746-1809 .. 0526385</p>
<p>Gerd Henrich Klincker, Male Christening: April 25, 1766 Evangelisch, Lengerich, Westfalen, Prussia Father: Johan Henrich Klincker Mother: Anna Elisabeth Wellemeiers Batch # J952778 .. Dates 1746-1799 and 1746-1809 .. Source Call # 0526385 Note that we have the one who married Anna as Gerd Henrich Klinker, above</p>
<p>Johan Friedrich Klinker, Male Marriage: Anna Catharine Gertraut Potker, August 26, 1796 Evangelisch, Lengerich, Westfalen, Prussia Batch # M952778 .. Dates 1746-1803 .. Source Call # 0526385</p>
<p>Johan Friedrich Klinker, Male Christening: November 27, 1796 Evangelisch, Lengerich, Westfalen, Prussia Father: Johan Friedrich Klinker Mother: Anna Catharina Poetker Batch # J952796 .. Dates 1780-1809 .. Source Call # 0526385</p>
<p>Friederich Wilhelm Rudolph Klinker, Male Christening: February 25, 1798 Evangelisch, Leeden, Westfalen, Prussia Father: Friederich Klinker No mother listed Batch # J952712 .. Dates 1670-1819 .. Source Call # 0526380 Possible son of Johan Fredrick and Anna Potker?? Note the "Leeden" is different</p>
<p>Ernst Heinrich Wilhelm Klinker, Male Christening: March 26, 1813 Evangelisch, Lengerich, Westfalen, Prussia Father: Johann Arnold Rudolph Klinker Mother: Catharina Elisabeth Oeljeclaus Batch # C952772 .. Dates 1812-1814 .. Source Call # 0526266</p>
<p>Adolph Ernst Wilhelm Klinker, Male Christening: December 26, 1816 Evangelisch, Lengerich, Westfalen, Prussia Father: Johann Arnold Klinker Mother: Katharine Elisabeth Oeljeklaus Batch # C952779 .. Dates 1804-1831 .. Source Call # 0526387</p>
<p>Maria Catharina Elisabeth Klinker Christening: February 8, 1824 Evangelisch, Lengerich, Westfalen, Prussia</p>



pjsroots originally shared this to Johannes Zaher and John Sears tree

24 Nov 2011 Portrait / Family Photo

left to right Sylvia born Miller (mom Flora), Alonzo Sappenfield, Lena Sappenfield born Miller wife of Alonzo, person behind Lena unknown, in front next is Flora Miller born miller wife of Gottlieb who is standing behind her, next to Flora is Hattie Klinker born Miller the rest of the people are not identified but must be descendants of the Miller family best guess is Flora or Hattie's children and grandchildren since Syliva is in picture listed.

LETTERS FROM MEMBERS OF THE
FAMILY GIVING GENEALOGICAL
INFORMATION ABOUT SOME OF
THE KLINKER CLAN.

Letters were written to Mary Brown
who was gathering information about
1959.

Mon. Feb 2 - 59

Dear Mary & Guy.

Mary I have tried to get the information you asked for. I can see how hard it would have been for you to dig up as I have to had to do some digging myself. There is lots of dates to remember in a large family. That book Aunt Lena sent sounds interesting. Hope I get to read it some time.

Sure are having lots of winter. The ice is so bad here. The cars can't go very well. It will be 2 weeks tomorrow night when we got that bad ice storm. Our phone was out for a week. The power was off for 3 4 hours ~~once~~ ^{once} then 4 hrs another time. When electricity is gone everything stops.

Hope all of you are well. We are pretty good now. Freeman didn't do so good last week but is better again.

Dick & Doris were here yesterday.

Carls baby was pretty sick last week but is better now. Guess he

Freeman P. Longardner born Sept 19-1891 in Allen Co Indiana
Sadie V. (Klinker) Longardner born July-18-1898. Washing Co Ind.
were married Jan 28-1916 in Fort Wayne Ind. Address Fremont Ind. R1.

Their Children

Frieda Viola Longardner born in Allen Co Ind June 22 - 1917
Carl Ivan Longardner born in Paulding Co Ohio Sept 12- 1919
Robert Loren Longardner born Allen Co Ind May 17- 1921
Doris Arlene Longardner born in Fort Wayne Ind Aug 17- 1923
Freeman Junior Longardner born in Fort Wayne Ind Feb 19- 1925
Mary Etta Jane Longardner born in Fort Wayne Ind June 24. 1928

Frieda married Peter Moeller April 30-1938.

Peter Moeller was born May 10-1914.

Their Children are

Ronald Lee Moeller born in Fort Wayne April 20-1940
John Freeman Moeller born in Fort Wayne Dec 6- 1942
Peter Steven Moeller born Jan 9- 1947 in Fort Wayne Ind
Gary James Moeller born in Fort Wayne Ind Jan 10- 1954
Frieda attended Roanoke Ind and North Side High school.
They present address 1909 Bequette Fort Wayne Ind.

Carl Ivan Longardner was married to Martha Heizerfeld Sept 11- 1953
Martha was born Oct 2- 1934.

Their Children Kaye is Carl's stepson

Roy Kaye Bomar Longardner born May 27-1953- Fort Wayne Ind
Thomas Carl Longardner born Lagrange Ind Sept-²¹~~10~~- 1954
Sandra Lynn Longardner born Lagrange Ind Jan 10- 1956
Robert Allen Longardner born Lagrange Ind June- 1- 1957
David Philip Longardner born Angola Ind Aug 11- 1958
Carl enlisted in US Navy Nov 10-1941. Served on USS
Pennsylvania. Later transferred to Submarine Ronquill. He
served in Pacific Area. Discharged Aug 25- 1945
Their present address Ray Ind R1.

Robert Loren Longardner married Beulah (Bea) Swenson Aug 14- 1948
Bea was born Sept 22- 1924

Their Children

Cheryl Jan Longardner, born at Indianapolis Ind Nov 13- 1949
William John Longardner (adopted) born at Indianapolis Ind June 20- 1958
Robert enlisted in the US Air Corps Aug 12- 1942. He was a bomber
pilot and was assigned to a B-17. Flying Fortress and flew 35 bombing
missions over Germany. was discharged Oct 3- 1945.
He is now a civil engineer in Indianapolis
Their present address 5321 Radnor Road Indianapolis Ind.

Doris Arlene Longardner married Richard a Stresser Mar 11 - 1944
Richard was born Mar 6 - 1923 Doris is a north side graduate

Their Children are.

Michael Richard Stresser born Fort Wayne Ind Jan 23 - 1945

Deborah Jayne Stresser born Lafayette Ind Jan 8 of 1948 and died
a few hours later. Buried at Fort Wayne Ind.

Karyn Lynn Stresser born May 8 - 1950 at Cincinnati Ohio

Richard Stresser was a Navigator in the Eighth Air Force in
England. He was on a B-17 Flying Fortress. He enlisted Dec
1942. and was discharged 1946 as Captain. Their son Michael
was born while his father was in England during World War 2.
Their address is 4034 Daner Drive Fort Wayne Ind

Freeman Junior Longardner was married to Marjorie Hill Oct 23 -
1948. Their daughter Dorothy Theresa (Susie) Longardner was born in
Fort Wayne, Ind Sept 27. 1949.

Marjorie was born May 22 - 1927.

Freeman enlisted in U.S. Ski Troops June 28 - 1943. He was stationed
in Colorado, Texas and New Mexico. Was injured in a fall in the
mountains and received a medical discharge Feb 12 - 1945
He is now associated with American Steel and Cable of Chicago Ill.
Their address 19 Indianwood Drive. Thornton. Ill.

Maryetta Jane Longardner was married to Dr H. L. Sutton on Aug 21
1948. Maryetta is a North Side graduate also attended Indiana
University

Their Children

Mark Steven Sutton born at Philadelphia Pa Aug 25 - 1949.

Sally Jo Sutton born at Chicago Ill Nov. 22 - 1951

Jill Suzanne Sutton born at South Bend Ind Dec 10 - 1953

Hubert served in the far east in World War 2 as a fighter
pilot. They live at 354 Roosevelt St. Bronson Michigan

Their office is at 417 E. Chicago Bronson Michigan

Ralph's Family

- Ralph has 5 children 1. Louise Marie Klinker Keim
born March 9, 1930 Louise married August Karm March 18
1950. August was born August 7, 1926
2. Lucille May (Klinker) Rorick born Nov 15, 1931
Lucille married Bernard William Rorick May 13, 1958
Bernard William Rorick was born July 12, 1938
3. Betty Jean Klinker born Oct 13, 1942
4. Ralph Lewis William Klinker, Jr. born Dec 25, 1938
5. Harold Lee Klinker born April 22, 1944

Ralph was born April 28, 1906 on a farm in Washington
County Indiana Near Palmyra Ind.

He married Lena Louise () Klinker April 18, 1936

Lena was born March 14, 1914

74-1000-1000

1000-1000-1000

1000-1000-1000

1000-1000-1000

1000-1000-1000

Jones Family

Irene Lena (Klinker) Wene Born May 11 - 1913

Near Edgerton Ind on uncle wms Klinker farm

Frank Wene was born June 29 - 1911

They were married Feb 15 - 1936

They have four children

1. Helen (Wene) Sturdevant was born April 9 - 1937

On farm near Hicksville Ohio

She married Eugene Sturdevant August 3 - 1956

They have 1 son Donald Eugene Born Oct 14 - 1957

2. Richard was born Aug 30 - 1938

On farm near Hicksville Ohio

He married Merene Clyeth (ELZROTH) June 21 - 1958

They have 1 son Douglas Eugene born Nov 30 - 1958

3. John Wene was born July 21 - 1944

On farm near Hicksville Ohio

4. Mary Wene was born at Warren Indiana on Dec 4 - 1946

McKinnon family

all names known in McKinnon see July 17 - 1913

Marion Hattie (Kilbuck) McKinnon born Jan 16 - 1916 near Elgin

Allen County. married June 7 - 1936

Marjorie Ann (Kilbuck) McKinnon born May 10 - 1938 at Madison

hospital in St. Joseph

Marjorie married Clifford McKinnon June 23 - 1956

born — McKinnon born June 29 - 1944 at St. Joseph Hospital St. Joseph

Clifford McKinnon (Marjorie's husband) born April 14 - 1937 in Apt. 20 and

McKinnon born McKinnon married Clifford McKinnon was born May 22

1957 at White County Hospital at Columbia City Ind

William J. B.

William (Kilbuck) McKinnon was born Jan 18 - 1919 near

Dayton Ohio on a farm. She is the youngest of 11 children

When she was 31 years of age she married J. B. McKinnon

William has worked at General Electric in St. Joseph a number of years

and now has the General County shop (the major motor) 700 East

Columbia St. Joseph. She married J. B. McKinnon when was born

Sept 26 - 1910 at McKinnon Ind. They were married Oct 29 - 1910

They have no children. Only child is a blue & gray parakeet.

Alpha Grace Klinker was born on Friday Feb 13 - 1931
which happened to be her grandpa Baker's 52nd birthday.

She married John K. Erickson on Feb 3 - 1950

They have 2 children:

{ Pamela Kay Erickson was born on Feb 6, 1952

{ Steven John Erickson was born Nov 23 - 1953

They were both born west of St. Ignace near Arcata. I
Grandpa Erickson had given 5 acres to Alpha & John. That is
where the children & parents are living now (1954)

Raymond's Family.

Raymond William Klinker was born April 28 - 1900 in Washington County, Indiana on a farm. On June 30 - 1923 he married Hazel N. Baker of near Paulding Ohio. Hazel was born on July 14 1904. They were living on dad Klinker's farm near Maple, Ind when Doras Norma Klinker was born Oct 31 - 1927. She is still single and living at home (3716 South Anthony St Wayne) She works for General Electric.

Carl - born 15 - 1928 a blue eyed boy came along. On Jan 12 - 1951 Carl entered the U.S. Army. After basic training was sent to Korea, that was May 20 - 1951. He served his country as an automobile mechanic. Then on April 21 - 1952 he was brought back to the good old U.S.A. aboard the U.S.N.S. General M.C. Meigs - along with 3243 other Korea Vets and 1306 Air Force men from the Orient. After a few days in California he arrived in St Wayne on April 28 (his dad's birthday) and served several months as instructor at Camp Brackenridge Ky.

On May 17 - 1953 he married Sandra Jean Bryan.

Carl & Jean have 2 children

David Ray Klinker was born ^{Jan 17 - 1954} ~~Oct 23 - 1957~~

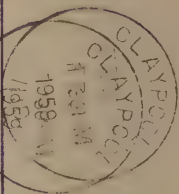
Kim Rene Klinker was born Oct 23 - 1957

(over)

Friday 6. 7. 41.

Dear Mary - I was glad to
hear from you this week. No I don't
get time to write you long letters.
I don't see each other very
often so have to get the news some
way. Hope to even find work real
soon and that Dix likes his job.
Yes, all the chickens had eggs all
summer but hope to quit before
another winter of ice & snow comes.
Henry has been trying this year. The
draft & conflict don't sound good
but it? Our wedding anniversary
is June 7. 1936 - Margaret's is
June 23 - 1956 - I kept Mike all
day yesterday while Margaret caught
up on sleep a bit - He wakes up early
& she don't get to bed till 10. m so
she don't get enough sleep. I will make
cookie for a week daily Sat.
Mike - I will I come Monday to

THIS SIDE OF CARD IS FOR ADDRESS



Mrs. Lucy R. Brown

6358

St. Joe Center Road

St. Joe, W. Va.

Indiana

Raymond W Klinker born
April 28 1900 - On June 30
1923 married Hazel
Eaker born on July 14
1904 then on Oct 5 1924
Dorcas Leoma Klinker
was born (and to this day
we have our daughter
with us, Feb. 7 1939) she
works for M.E. then on
Nov. 15 1928 a blue eyed
boy came along ^{R. Earl} A. on Jan 12
1931 he entered the U.S. Army
after Basic training was sent
to Korea that was May 20
1951 He served his
Country as an Automobile
mechanic, then on April
21 1952 he was brought
back to the good old U.S.A.
aboard the U.S.N.S. General

M.C. Meigs - along with
 3,243 other Korea Vets
 and 1306 Air force men from
 the Orient. After a few days
 in California he arrived
 in Ft. Wayne on Apr 28
 and served several months as
 instructor at Camp Bradenridge
 Ky.

Then on May 17 1953 he
 married Sandra Jean Bryan
 on Jan 17 David Ray X
 was born then on
 Oct 23 1957 Kim Renee
 Linker was born

3

then Orpha Grace Hinker
was born on Fri Feb 13
1931 - which happened to be
her Grandpa Bakors 52nd
birthday -

She married John K
Erickson on Feb 3 1950
on Feb. 6 1952 Pamela
Kay was born - then on
Nov 23 1953 Steven John
was Born

Claypool Indiana
February 2, 1959.

Dear Mary:

Well it looks like the
groundhog saw his shadow today.

Maryne said you wrote last week
and was wanting some information.

I'll give it to you as near as I
can. Dolores was born near
Hicksville Ohio on April 9th
1937. Richard was born near
Hicksville Ohio on August 30th 1938.

John was born near Hicksville Ohio
on July 21, 1944. Mary was born
at Warsaw Indiana on December 4th
1948. My Birthday is May 11th
born on May 11th 1913. Frank
was born June 29, 1911. We were
married February 15, 1936.

Dolores and Eugene Sturdevant
were married August 3, 1956.

Richard and Dorene Elzyoth were married

June 21, 1956.

Donald Eugene was born
October 14th 1957. (Dubois Baby)

Douglas Eugene was born November
30th 1958 (Richards Baby)

I don't know if this is what you want
to know or not if it isn't let me
know.

We sold our old hens in January
so Frank and I got busy and
cleaned, scrubbed and red sealed
the big hen-house. We got baby
chickens the 16th of January. They
are going on 3 weeks old. We got 764.
so far have lost 5. They are nearly
feathered now. Sue has been cold
weather for them. We went to church
twice yesterday. We have all had
real bad colds but are nearly
over them now. Write and come
when you can as ever I love you all.

Hi

Sat morn.

Sure cold of course it wouldn't
be bad if it wasn't for the wind.
Will be glad when it gets warm.
We are all O.K. Ralph's leg is
better don't have to go to Dr. Terry
more. He is hauling oats this
morning. Must close. Come
some time

Lena

57
1
2
48
March

14
2
4



AGRIC

THE NATION'S LEADING FERTILIZER

CAIRO, OHIO — Telephone: 3551

Lucille May Roick - Nov 15, 1937

Bernard William Roick - July 12, 1938

Married May 13, 1958

Betty Jean Klinker - Oct. 13, 1942

Harold Lee Klinker - April 22, 1944

Ralph Lewis William Klinker, Jr.
Dec. 25, 1938

Ralph Ward Klinker April 28, 1906

Lena Louise Klinker Mar 14, 1914

Married April 18, 1936

August Benjamin Kaiser, August 7, 1924

Louise Maxine Kaiser, March 9, 1930

Married March 18, 1950

Steven Michael Kaiser - November 29, 1952

Ernest Henry Klinker married Alice Anne Presgrain
on September the third, 1933. They had 7 children

James Lewis born October 29th 1934.

Beverly Ann born November 23rd 1937

Terry Lee born August 2nd 1940

William Francis born October 18th 1944.

Harth Ernest born April 14th 1947 died December 18th
Age 8 months 4 days. 1947

Charlotte Beth born June 11th 1949.

Lynn Allen born January 19th 1951.

James Lewis married Alice Joan Shaw on March
24-1957 at Van Wert Ohio

Beverly Ann married Ray Lee Boroff March 3rd 1956.
born to them Terry Joe February 1st 1957 died
February 9th 1957 Age 8 days

born to them Kelly Ann - August 29th 1958.

My Father's & Mother's Children. (11)

Harry Lewis Klinker born died

Sadie Viola (Klinker) Longardner born

Raymond William Klinker born ^{April 28} 1900

Homer Lee Klinker born 1902

Bessie Edna (Klinker) Ahler born ^{Jan 28} 1904

Ralph Ward Klinker born April 28

Mary Jane (Klinker) Brown Dec 29 - 1907

Ernest Henry Klinker born May 29 - 1909

Irene Lena (Klinker) Jensen May 11 - 1911

Margene Hattie (Klinker) Jensen Jan

Helen Cora (Klinker) Marguerite Jan

Harry married Ester Dounis They had 6 children

2 died in infancy. The 4 they raised are as follows

Darrell Eugene, he has been in the service several years. He
~~was~~ served during world war 2 and was in the battle of the

Bulge in Germany. He has made army life a career. He has
been to several countries for 2 or 3 years at a time. He spent time
in Japan and Germany during peace time. He married

Lela They adopted Linda when she was a tiny baby and
while in Germany they adopted Joe a little German boy.

They are now living near Toledo Ohio and now have a baby
of their own after many years of married life.

From Robert Longaker

August 27 Wayne
and from Longaker married Mother — they have

It works at large machine shop at Wayne. They have on
stock married Peter Mueller and has 4 boys

John married Emma Longaker and they had 6 children
a Catholic

near Oakley Ohio. They also worked there at Wayne

They have 5 children 3 sons and two one son

Major (Klein) married Susan. Married a Catholic girl

Roger works at International Harvester at Ft Wayne

9

Roger (Klein) married Sam. They have 2 daughters

have. They both work at General Electric at Wayne.

They live west of Cuyahoga and east of New Haven in Ohio

These married at Ft. Wayne. They don't have any family

Doris (Longardner) Strasser married Richard Strasser while he
was in the service of Uncle Sam. They have 2 children
Mike and Lynn. They lost 1 baby girl in infancy

Freeman Jr. married Margie _____ and has 1 daughter
named _____

Marietta married Cuby. They have 3 children as follows

Cuby is a Dr and they live in Branson Michigan
where he is doing real good.

12-9-1959

Dear sister;

sure sign of old age when
we forget and I am getting
older ha!

Andrew John was born Oct.
4, 1959

Bonnie just told me Ralph just
had a girl.

I have my shoveling all done
I hope? and we have had good
weather, but I don't like to go
when it is cold. My car heat
furnace heated ha!

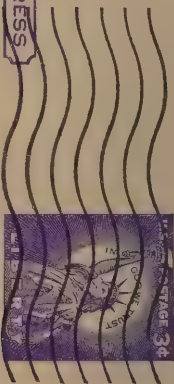
Hope you will be feeling fine
for Christmas suppose you
are on a fast free diet

My children will be home on
the 27th so we will come go to
mother's kitchen.

Eather

THIS SIDE OF CARD FOR ADDRESS

PAINE
DEC 9
3 - PM
1959

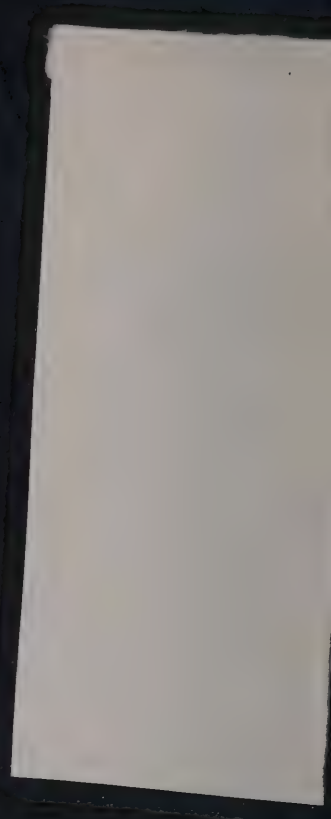


7111a. Guy Bletton
2621 St. Marys
Fort Wayne Ind.



PRAY
FOR
PEACE





Dear Mary,

I'm enclosing money
that we owe you for Mom's gift.
Sorry we didn't get it paid sooner.
I write about our family the
details hope it is what you want.
How are you coming with the history?
I think that will be nice.
Hope you are all well. How is that
new grandson? us Grandmas
& Grandpas are really proud of
our grandchildren, aren't we?
I know because Ernie & I are so
proud of our granddaughter. I
keep her while Ann works. They
bought them a home in Paulding
so she will have to work a while.
it isn't a brand new house but
not too old. Terry arrived in
Memphis Tenn. last Wednesday and
started school Monday. he says it's a
big place. he was in Norman, Oklahoma
since Jan 4th. Thanks for being so
nice about the money. Come when you
can. Love you & Mom

12-7

Dear sister!

I hope this finds you feeling much better.

I thought maybe while you couldn't do much you would want to work on the Blindles history. Am sorry I didn't send it sooner, but was waiting on Barrell. Have written to him but no answer so suppose he doesn't want to add more.

I don't remember if I sent you the piece that was in the paper, if I didn't let me know and will send it.

and am sending Jess right now.

I am much better have had a little surgery done. have to have it dressed 2 times a week he opens it every ^{time} he don't want it to heal to fast.

have most of my shopping done. am making stuffed animals. it is fun.

Ethan

Major Klinker

Okinawa Campaign
with Naval Amphibus operations. then
aboard USS Perkins Destroyer # 877
Service 2 years.

Roger Klinker

South Pacific Campaign.
aboard the U.S.S. Dixie a distroyer
Service 3 Years.

Oliver Grabner

Field Artillry
Europer Theatre of Operations
5 Years

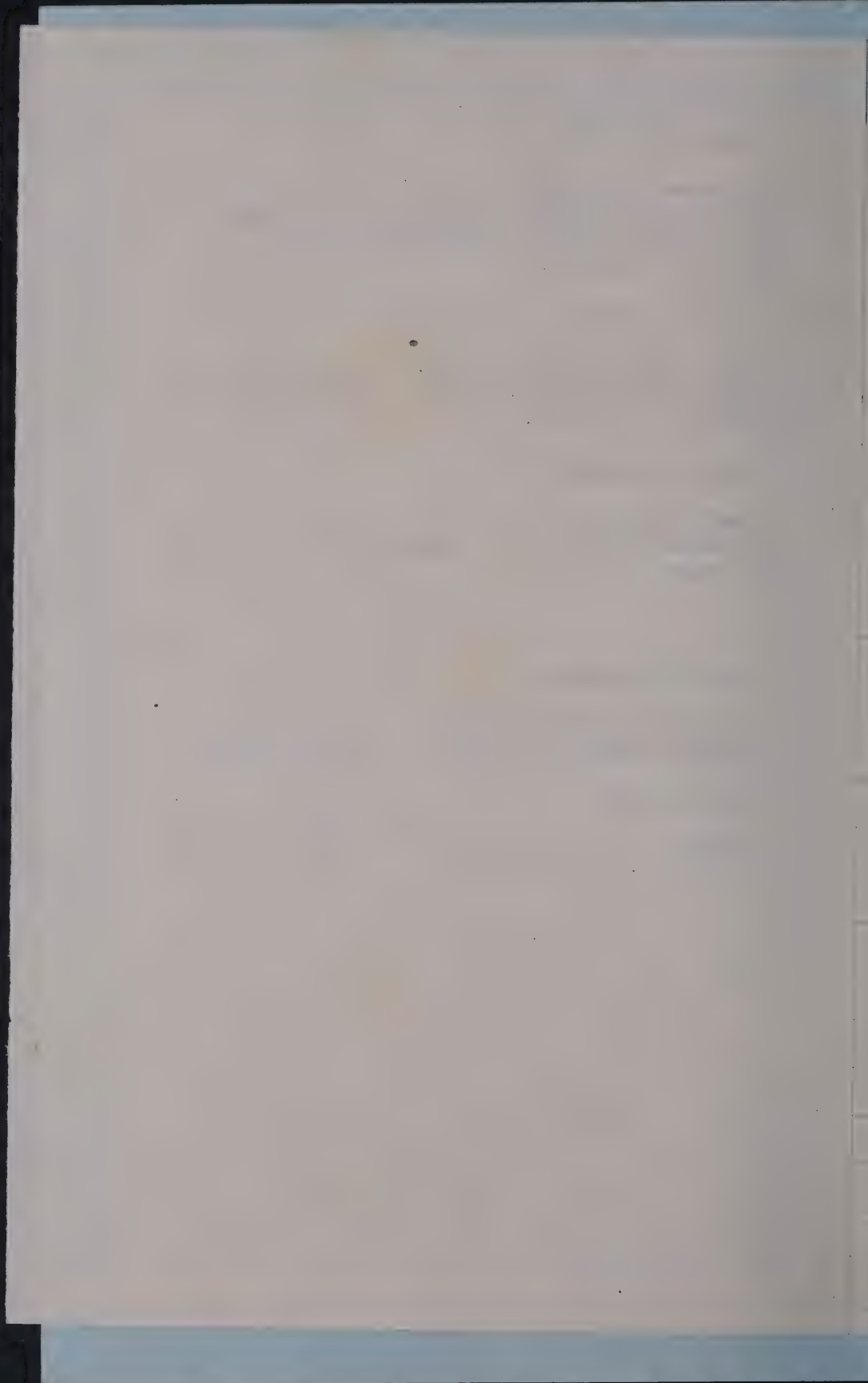
Darrells boys,

Joseph Lynn Klinker

Thomas Leroy Klinker 10,18 1958

Majors boy

Thomas John Klinker 10, 27 1959



Name	Date	Place
Harry Lewis Klinker	June 19 1886	Palmyra Indiana
Passed away	Aug 9 1951	Edgerton Indiana
Esther Inez (Downs) Klinker	June 6 1899	Edgerton Indiana
Darrell Eugene Klinker	May 29 1918	Edgerton Indiana
Lela Alice (Bartz) Klinker	June 19 1918	Convoy Ohio
Children		
Linda Kaye Klinker	Dec. 30 1948	Detroit Michigan
Joe Klinker	Sep 1 1950	Germany
Thomas Leroy Klinker	OCT. 18 1958	Toledo Ohio
Halice May Klinker (Grabner)	April 28 1920	Maples Indiana
Oliver A. Grabner	May 10 1915	Edgerton Indiana
Paul Lewis Klinker	Feb 7 1923	Maples Indiana
Passed away	Feb 21 1923	Maples Indiana
Roger Dean Klinker	July 20 1925	Edgerton Indiana
Lois Jane (Foster) Klinker	April 30 1926	Monroeville Indiana
Children		
Debra Lue Klinker	Sep 23 1949	Monroeville Indiana
Angela Fay Klinker	Dec 25 1954	Monroeville Indiana
Major Gene Klinker	June 20 1926	Edgerton Indiana
Paulene Eva (Mourey) Klinker	April 23 1929	Monroeville Indiana
Children		
Nichlois Joseph Klinker	March 18 1950	Edgerton Indiana
Rebecca Ann Klinker	July 14 1951	Edgerton Indiana
Kennith James Klinker	Feb. 5 1953	Edgerton Indiana
David Eugene Klinker	Nov. 12 1954	Edgerton Indiana
Colleen Mary Klinker	Dec. 8 1956	Payne Ohio

Thurs a.m. Dear Mather.

How do you like the winter
we're having? I don't like it.
Guess I had better make some
red flannels for my garden.
Looks like the weather man got
his dates mixed. You know
when we were out there I was
menstruating for about 2 weeks
then. Well it ended about
2 days after we were out there.
Then yesterday I got pains &
sorta cramps in my lower parts.
So went to the Dr again last
night. She gave me another
examination and when she
pressed on my womb it was
so sore I almost yelled. She
says the womb is tipped and
seems to be fast to my back

3-10

Dear Sister!

I am sorry to have taken so long to get this ready. Was waiting on Helen to send me where Linda and Joe were born. then she sent me what I already knew. then I didn't know for sure where she was born, so had to write again.

I was suprised what I didn't know about my own family too.

Didn't know if you wanted about the boys being in service. if the post is putting it in I will send you. Its sure nice of you to do this. would like to see it when it is done. Suppose you are finding it a job.

Well winter isnt over yet. didn't go to the Dr. yesterday and it is worse today. but do have to go to New Haven and get Moon some medicine.

Every Feb. for 3 yrs have had a bad spell last year lasted all summer. thought I would get done this time.

with out but, had to take treatments
 for contracted Spams in the Pelvic
 3 times a week, also had a Bladder
 infection Dr. and I were so happy
 that it was so much better. am feeling
 better now would go get my treatment
 in the mornings sometimes could hardly
 make it home, get a bite to eat and go to
 bed get up about 4 or 5 and go see
 about Mom.

Lela said Tommy weighs 12 lb now
 as soon as the weather is better Helen
 & Pete are taking me to see him of
 course they want to go, they say Pete
 doesn't like children. you should
 see him around. Roger & Mafie wish
 they could have some

Pauline born about $4\frac{1}{2}$ mi from Edgerton
 and about 6 mi from Monroeville her life is monotonous
 so I put that. And Helen & Paul near
 Maple you put it any way you want
 if you need any more information let me know

Lora Quays and then stopped at 30, 31 & 32
 Leikha's restaurant for lunch. We then went to
 see George & Mabel Miller, went to King Spring
 Cemetery to see Momma, Dad's, and little & L's
 graves. On the way back to Palmyra, we
 stopped along the road and went across
 fields and through woods to the old Miller
 Cemetery. I hadn't been there since Grandma
 Miller's funeral. I noticed on the head stone
 that two of Grandma's children died within
 two weeks. Do you know what caused their
 deaths? Before we started to Palmyra, we went
 up to Silvercrest Hospital to see Ray Miller.
 He looked well but had an infected eye.

I have the washer going and I am sitting
 at the breakfast table waiting for my eggs
 to bail. I will hang the clothes in the basement.
 I don't remember ever working as hard as I
 have this year, getting out Christmas Cards,
 etc. It seems that each year our list grows.
 I don't get me wrong, we enjoy sending and
 receiving them but too many other things
 happened, such as having our furnace break
 down, the kitchen ceiling light go hay wire,
 and just a week ago we got our bath room
 finished remodeling. We had pink standard
 and gray Ceramic tile put on the walls,
 glass shower doors installed, and a new
 covering put on the floor. It is beautiful and

I am still planning as I have time. Ed is in the process of repainting our kitchen. The Ceiling and upper walls are light blue. The lower portion of the walls will ~~be~~ the dark blue. I have red and white Curtains and our Clock is red. After Christmas we intend to have a new floor covering put in our kitchen. The house is about 8 or 9 years old but the builder constructed the house well and strong, and then put cheap plumbing & floor coverings in the house. Now, we are replacing them as rapidly as we can. We have to get it done this winter as when spring gets here we will start working out doors.

Well, I want to get this in the mail today, and have some snow to shovel. Ed wants to let me shovel snow when he is around.

After the first of the year I'll send you so much information for the family tree as I can.

Hoping to hear from you again.

Love,

Your Cousin

Blanche Dooley

2399 Greentown Dr.
Xenia, Ohio
21 December 1959

Dear Cousin Gary:

Guess you think I have forgotten you but each day it reminds, something came up that I had to do and I just kept putting it off. For one thing, as yet I haven't found time to get together our portion of the family tree. After 25 years, however, I will make an all out effort to comply with your wishes. When I've got the Clunker portion of the family tree put together, and have time to do so, I would appreciate a copy of it. I think it is a fine idea, and that we should know more about each other.

Your house trailer sounds intriguing, and some of them are lovely. We looked at them when we were first married but were sort of on the fence as to whether we should buy a trailer or house so finally decided on a house so we could have ground to plant in.

This morning we looked out the window to see a "white world," and it is still snowing. Hope we don't have a winter like the last one. It was so cold our peach trees or really died.

didn't even bloom last spring. Our grapes were starting to bloom when a cold spell ruined them.

I enjoyed reading about your family, grandchildren, etc. My son hasn't married yet but I think he might before too many more years. Effective the first of the year, he will start on a new job with the same Company but at an increase in salary. He will then leave Toledo, Ohio and go to Cincinnati. He has been with the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company except for about 2 years with the Southern Railroad Company in Nashville & Detroit, since he got out of the Army nine years ago.

How is everyone? Haven't heard from Aunt Mattie for some time. Is she well?

I took Ed down to the bus line this morning (about 4 blocks) and stopped all over the streets returning. We have so many small hills, and I am always somewhat in a hurry. It is handy living here. The Dayton-Xenia bus runs into Dayton each hour so we don't have to bother about driving into Dayton. I don't mind Xenia.

In the early part of October, Ed and I drove down to Indiana, I think on Tuesday, went out the next day to Palmyra, Indiana. Brown went along. We took Aunt Stella to

Letter to Mary Brown from Blanche Dooley

2399 Greenlawn Dr.
Xenia, Ohio
December 21, 1959

Dear Cousin Mary:

Guess you think I have forgotten you but each day it seemed something came up that I had to do and I just kept putting it off. For one thing, as yet, I haven't found time to get together our portion of the family tree. After New Years, however, I will make an all-out effort to comply with your wishes. When you get the Klinker portion of the family tree put together and have time to do so, I would appreciate a copy of it. I think it is a fine idea, and that we should know more about each other.

Your house trailer sounds intriguing and some of them are lovely. We looked at them when we were first married but were sort of on the fence as to whether we should buy a trailer or house, so finally decided on a house so we could have ground to plant in.

This morning we looked at the window to see a "white world" and it is still snowing. Hope we don't have a winter like the last one. It was so cold our peach trees or holly bush didn't even bloom last spring. Our grapes were starting to bloom when a cold spell ruined them.

I enjoyed reading about your family, grandchildren, etc. My son hasn't married yet, but think he might before too many more years. Effective the first of the year, he will start on a new job with the same company, but at an increase in salary. He will then leave Toledo, Ohio, and go to Cincinnati. He has been with the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company except for about 2 years with the Southern Railroad Company in Nashville & Detroit, since he got out of the Army 7 years ago.

How is everyone? Haven't heard from Aunt Hattie for some time. Is she well? I took Ed down to the bus line this morning (about 4 blocks) and slipped all over the streets returning. We have so many small hills, and I am always somewhat in a hurry. It is handy living here. The Dayton-Xenia bus runs into Dayton each hour so we don't have to bother about driving into Dayton. I don't mind Xenia.

In the early part of October, Ed and I drove down to Indiana, I think on Tuesday. Went out the next day to Palmyra. Mabel Brown went along. We took Aunt Stella to Cora Avery's and then stopped at Myrtle Libka's restaurant for lunch. We then went to see George and Mabel Miller, went to Big Spring Cemetery to see Mom's, Dad's, and little Ol's graves. On the way back to Palmyra, we stopped along the road and went across fields and through woods to the old Miller Cemetery. I hadn't been there since Grandma Miller's funeral. I noticed on the head stones that two of Grandma's children died within two weeks. Do you know what caused their deaths? Before we started to Palmyra, we went up to Silvercrest Hospital to see Ray Miller. He looked well, but had an infected eye.

I have the washer going and I am sitting at the breakfast table waiting for my egg to boil. I will hand the clothes in the basement. I don't remember ever working as hard as I have this year getting out Christmas Cards, etc. It seems that each year our list grows. Don't get me wrong. We enjoy sending and receiving them, but too many other things happened, such as having our furnace break down, the ceiling light go haywire and just a week ago we got our bathroom finished remodeling. We had pink stardust and gray ceramic tile put on the walls, glass shower doors installed and a new covering put on the floor. It is beautiful but I am still cleaning as I have time. Ed is in the process of repainting our kitchen. The ceiling and upper walls will be dark blue. I have red and white curtains and our clock is red. After

Christmas we intend to have a new floor covering put on our kitchen. The house is about 8 or 9 years old but the builder constructed the house well and strong, and then put cheap plumbing and floor coverings in the house. Now we are replacing them as rapidly as we can. We have to get it done this winter as when spring gets here we will start working outdoors.

Well, I want to get this in the mail today and have some snow to shovel. Ed won't let me shovel snow when he is around. After the first of the year I'll send you as much information for the family tree as I can.

Hoping to hear from you again. Love, your cousin, Blanche Dooley

Letter 2 to Mary Brown from Esther Klinker

March 10, no year given, but assume it was 1959 or 1960

Dear Sister,

I am sorry to have taken so long to get this ready. Was writing to Lela to send me where Linda and Joe were born. Then she sent me what I already knew. Then I didn't know for sure where she was born so had to write again.

I was surprised what I didn't know about my own family, ha! Didn't know if you wanted about the boys being in service. If the rest is putting it in, I will send mine. Is sure nice of you to do this. Would like to see it when it is done. Suppose you are finding it a job. Well, winter isn't over yet. Didn't go to the doctor yesterday and it is worse today, but do have to go to New Haven and get mom some medicine. Every Feb. for 2 years have had a bad spell. Last year lasted all summer. Thought I would get through this time without but had to take treatments for contracted spasms in the rectum 3 times a week. Also had a bladder infection. Dr. and I were so happy that I was so much better. Am feeling better now. Would go get my treatment in the mornings. Sometimes could hardly make it home. Get a bit to eat and go to bed. Get up about 4 or 5 and go see about mom.

Lela said Tommy weighs 12 lbs now. As soon as the weather is better Halice and Pete are taking me to see him. Of course they want to go. They say Pete doesn't like children. You should see him around Roger's and Major's! Wish they could have some.

Pauline born about 4 ½ miles from Edgerton and about 6 ½ from Monroeville. Her R.R. is Monroeville so I put that and Halice and Paul near Maples. You put it any way you want. If you need any more information, let me know.

Esther

Letter 3 to Mary Brown from Donna Klinker

Dear Mary,

I'm enclosing money that we owe you for mom's gift. Sorry we didn't get it paid sooner. I wrote about our family, the details. Hope it is what you want. How are you coming with the history? I think that will be nice. Hope you are all well. How is that new grandson? Us grandmas and grandpas are really proud of our grandchildren, aren't we? I know because Ernie and I are so proud of our granddaughter. I keep her while Ann works. They bought them a home in Paulding so she will have to work awhile. It isn't a brand new house but not too old. Terry arrived in Memphis, Tenn. Last Wednesday and started school Monday. He says it's a big place. He was in Norman, Oklahoma since January 4th. Thanks for being so nice about the money. Come when you can.

Love, Your sis, Donna

Donna is mom's sister-in-law and wife of Ernest Klinker.

THE
JOURNAL
OF
THE
ROYAL
ANTHROPOLOGICAL
INSTITUTE
OF GREAT
BRITAIN
AND IRELAND
VOLUME
LXXV
PART I
1905

Letter 4 to Mary Brown from sister Sadie

Monday, February 2, 1959

Dear Mary and Guy,

Mary, I have tried to get the information you asked for. I can see how hard it would have been for you to dig up as I have had to do some digging myself. There is lots of dates to remember in a large family. That book Aunt Lena sent sounds interesting. Hope I get to read it some time.

Sure are having lots of winter. The ice is so bad here. The cars can't go very well. It will be 2 weeks tomorrow night when we got that bad ice storm. Our phone was out for a week. The power was off for 34 hours once, then 4 hours another time. When electricity is gone, everything stops.

Hope all of you are well. We are pretty good now. Freeman didn't do so good last week but is better again. Dick and Doris were here yesterday. Carl's baby was pretty sick last week, but is better now. Guess he had flu. He is enemic, 35% if you understand what that means. The doctor thought first they should give him transfusions, but they are giving him iron. He couldn't keep anything on his stomach, but his food is staying down better now. We haven't seen for a month. They don't take him out very much and the ice is so bad, we don't travel anymore than is necessary. He was to go to Ann Arbor sometime in March. They talked to Ann Arbor last week. The baby weighs 14 ½ lbs but is so thin. The rest of Carl's is okay. Freeman, Jr. called us yesterday. All are well. Talked to Mary Etta last week. Pete and Frieda went to Indianapolis yesterday to Loren's.

Hope Lois gets along okay with her baby. We had a letter from Grandma last week. She was okay. Ralph had an infection in his right leg and was getting shots. Also using heat. Mom said he was a little better. Write again. Was nice hearing from you.

Your sister, Sadie

DATABASE OF STUDENTS, FACULTY, OFFICIALS TRACKING DOWN ONE-ROOM SCHOOLS

Researcher's quest for information takes her around Allen County.

BY KEVIN KILBANE
kkilbane@news-sentinel.com

Seven binders and four file boxes covered the top of a long table set up in Deb Eidson's finished basement, their contents rewinding the clock to the era of one-room schools in Allen County.

"I feel like I am sitting on a gold mine of information here I need to share with the rest of the county and U.S.," said Eidson, who lives just outside of Monroeville in southeast Allen County.

To help people compiling family histories and other research, Eidson is building a searchable database of names of students, faculty and township officials connected with all of Allen County's one-room township public schools.

She recently also completed a database of 2,500 names and items culled from souvenir booklets teachers at those schools passed out to their students at the end of the school year. Eidson plans to provide that database to the Allen County Public Library soon so it can be made available for public use.

Alumni project

Eidson's research grew out of a project she did as a member of the Monroeville High School Alumni Association.

The principal of Monroeville Elementary School at the time, James Hunt, had allowed the alumni association to put a large display of Monroeville High School memorabilia in his school.

Hunt had an interest in one-room schools. So, as a thank you from the alumni association, Eidson photographed a one-room school building in each of Madison, Monroe, Jefferson and Jackson townships in southeast Allen County. She framed the photos together with a picture of the Four Presidents Corners monument, which stands where those four townships meet. The alumni group



By Kevin Kilbane of The News-Sentinel

Deb Eidson of rural Monroeville is researching and collecting materials about Allen County's one-room schoolhouses.

then gave the framed photo display to Hunt.

In 2005, Eidson also published a small book — "Monroe Township Schools, Preserving the History, 1843-2005."

"It started me researching all the old schools in the area," said Eidson, whose father and a few other relatives attended one-room schools, where a single teacher taught students in Grades 1 through 8.

An adventure

She decided to dig even deeper into the topic after being asked months ahead to speak about her research in September 2006 at The History Cen-

Using field notes from the historical society's



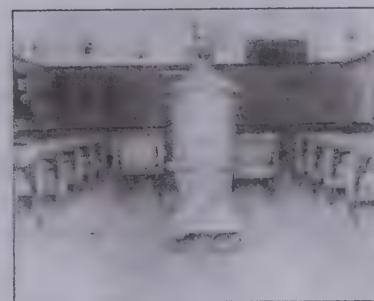
By Kevin Kilbane of The News-Sentinel

Along with information, Eidson also has collected items used in one-room schoolhouses, such as books, a lunch pail (right) and bell.



Courtesy photo

The former Jackson Township No. 6 school, since demolished.



Courtesy photo

This April 1899 photo shows the inside of Dover Township No. 7 school.

See **SCHOOLS**, Page 6F

can be made available for public use.

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The principal of Monroeville Elementary School at the time, James Hunt, had allowed the alumni association to put a large display of Monroeville High School memorabilia in his school.

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to Hunt.

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An adventure

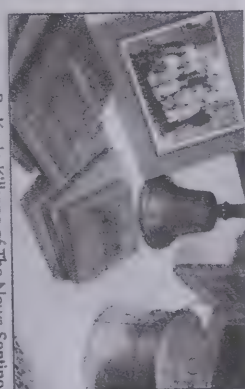
She decided to dig even deeper into the topic after being asked months ahead to speak about her research in September 2006 at The History Center.

Using field notes from the historical society's

See **SCHOOLS**, Page 6f



The former Springfield Township No. 5 school, also demolished.



By Kevin Kilbane of The News-Sentinel

Along with information, Eidson also has collected items used in one-room schoolhouses, such as books, a lunch pail (right) and bell.

Research help

Deb Eidson of Monroeville is researching one-room schoolhouses in Allen County. If you have photos, school records, souvenir booklets, graduation programs or other materials you would like to share or donate, call her at 623-3778 or contact The History Center at 440-7205.

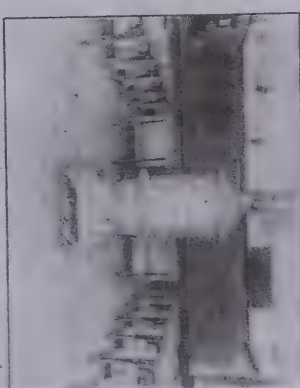
Share your story

If you attended a one-room school in Indiana, please share your favorite memories. We'd like to include them in an upcoming story. Send memories to One-Room School at: features@news-sentinel.com or to One-Room School, The News-Sentinel, Features Department, 600 W. Main St., Fort Wayne, IN 46802. Questions? Call 461-8347.



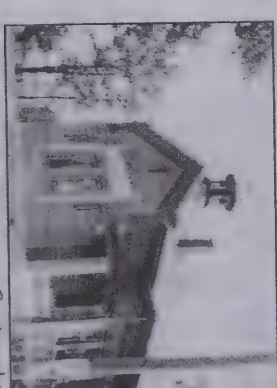
Courtesy photo

The former Jackson Township No. 6 school, since demolished.



Courtesy photo

This April 1899 photo shows the inside of Perry Township No. 7, which still stands at Diebold and Union Chapel roads.



Courtesy photo

Aboite Township No. 6, Bullard School, which was demolished in 2007.

— From staff reports

SCHOOLS

Continued from Page 1F

drive along, drive along and then, all of a sudden, there it is."

On many of those trips, she took her late father, who suffered from Alzheimer's disease.

"It was our adventure," she said. "We had a lot of good times."

Still in use

She published a summary of her findings in a 2007 edition of the Old Fort News, a publication of the Allen

County-Fort Wayne Historical Society.

Of the approximately 180 schoolhouses in Allen County about 1897, Eidson found 62 still standing. One, the Bullard School at Aboite Center and Dicke roads, later was demolished in July 2007.

"I did find one nobody else had found," she added, referring to the wood-frame Hursh School built in 1870 in Perry Township.

Two-thirds of the school-

houses remain in use as homes, Eidson said. Another 10 stand vacant or abandoned. The rest hang on in a variety of uses, ranging from businesses and storage buildings to life as an educational center teaching children about what school was like in the one-room school era.

Database grows

Since January, Eidson has devoted countless hours to typing into a database the names — by school and township — of students, teachers, trustees and school directors. She has completed that work for 10 of Allen County's 20 townships, amassing about 11,000 data entries.

She estimates she has 10,000 to 12,000 more data items yet to type in to complete the database for the 10 remaining townships.

Her work merges into one

database the new information she found and information previously available from a variety of resources at the library, History Center ARCH and other places.

"It's important to preserve the history because it is getting lost," she said.

She describes the database assembly as "a mammoth project" that could take two years to complete. But once she builds the database new items easily can be added to keep it updated. She then plans to turn her attention to assembling an image archive of photos and other one-room school materials.

When finished, those resources will be a rich vein of information genealogists and family members can mine for clues about their ancestors, Eidson said.

"It's a puzzle," she said of genealogy, "and then you start putting all the pieces together."

Schoolhouse facts

Here are some of the interesting facts Deb Eidson has learned while researching one-room schools in Allen County:

- ◆ One-room schools were built in three generations; Log schools beginning in the 1840s, wood-frame beginning in the 1860s-1870s and brick from 1880.
- ◆ The number and location of schools in a township was based on population, but officials typically spaced schools 2 miles apart so students only had to walk a mile or less to attend.
- ◆ All township schools had a number (No. 1, for example). Most township schools also were named after the person who donated or sold the land to the township for construction of the school.
- ◆ Students had to help maintain the yard of the school they attended.

◆ Boys took longer to finish school than girls because boys missed class to help with spring planting and fall harvest on their family's farm.

◆ Early on, parents paid a "subscription" fee of about \$1.25 per year to send a child to school. The school law of 1852 initiated the collection of property taxes to support township schools.

- ◆ Allen County's Wayne Township had two two-room schools, both still standing — No. 2 at 4810 Illinois Road (moved in March 2008 to the new Target off Thomas Road) and No. 5 at Sandpoint Road and Ardmore Avenue.
- ◆ Allen County had operated one-room schools until the last two in Scipio Township closed in 1958.
- ◆ In 1900, Indiana had about 8,000 township schools. Research done in 1998 found only 700 of those schools still standing.

12-17-00

Dear Family
& Friends,

This is a
photo of mom
& dad on their
47th Wedding
Anniversary on
June 17, 2000.

Dad was admitted
2 days later to
the hospital for
dehydration and
colon problems.
He is in the hospital
now and will
probably have
surgery in a day or
2 for bladder problems
also suspected heart
problems so this

may be controlled with medication, he had gotten
mild pneumonia on 12/7 when I took him to the
emergency room with chest pains. Prior to all this
he was eating well and walking good. Things
change fast with pneumonia I guess. Mom has
been end-stage renal disease and in February
was told needed dialysis. We have been going
through it so to make a long story short, she
has decided to not go on the machine and use
what she has. Recently, she has gotten weaker
and SOB, not eating well. I am looking
into signing her up for Hospice Care for the
terminally-ill and probably will do that, do
this week. Edwin is on the farm by
himself and raising hogs. Our weather

turned cold this week and we have a light shift of snow/ice on the
ground. I have developed shaking in my arms, legs & my head bounces rest
down. I was diagnosed with essential tremors and was told this is genetic. I
am on medicine that seems to be controlling it this last couple of weeks. Also
I went for a brain scan (MRI) and developed claustrophobia, so I am to reschedule
it. They are checking for a brain tumor. Quite a few health problems this
Christmas season, but we are coping and will have what Christmas
we can. Love



AN ACORN SPROUTS

An acorn sprouts into a seedling, which grows into a tree. The tree laughs with the wind, sheds tears when he is pruned by the winter freezes, but is always bringing forth new life in the Spring. In the autumn of his life he is all but revered because of his brilliant fall colors and because of the summer heat and the waters that have fallen upon him. You might say that the Fall is so breathtaking because of his suffering.

He has taken many an acorn and with his sensitivity lifted and nurtured. He has listened to mourning and laments and in the suffering of others has brought caring and healing. Through it all he has urged other acorns to see the Great Healer and to not be afraid to be exposed to the wind, rain and sun while walking beside their Creator.

Because of his great generosity he has been the tree for a bird's nest, the home for a squirrel's nest, the shelter for a wandering soul, the tree for youth to climb and the older ones to rest under its shade.

He was a real oak tree. His genus and species was Floyd Butler Coleman. His family roots express their appreciation to all that loved and cared for him in return. We are here to gather leaves by which to remember him. Each leaf, each memory is unique. We rake these leaves in our scrapbook and are here to say "Thank you" to Floyd and to God for Floyd's strength, generosity and provision, his shade and his shelter, and his lumber that offers foundation as we continue to live without his immediate presence.

A mighty oak has fallen, but a thousand seeds are scattered.

Note: The above was the theme of Floyd's funeral service. It was prepared and delivered by Ralph Diehl, his son-in-law, who is Pastor of the church there.

I have a copy of the tape prepared by Ralph since I did not attend the funeral on 1-25-99. However, I had visited with the family on Sunday when all were present at mortuary.

This was read by Ralph near close of funeral and seemed very appropriate for Floyd's life.

His sister Bea



PEARL RAINBOLT'S 75TH BIRTHDAY YARD CELEBRATION

You are most sincerely invited to attend the 75th Birthday Yard Celebration for Pearl Rainbolt on Thursday, Friday, Saturday and Sunday, June 23, 24, 25 and 26, 1988, from 2 p.m. until 8 p.m. daily, at her home in Palmyra.

For the past several years, my Mother, Pearl, has spent the winters in Florida, and she has missed the pleasure of seeing her many dear friends and relatives on January 31, which is her birthday. Since this past January 31 was her 75th birthday, I decided that when we returned home, and when the weather was nice, we would invite all of you to stop by for a few minutes or an entire day to visit and enjoy talking with Mother and seeing some of your other friends as well. So many times we wait until it's too late, and then we are sorry for not taking a few minutes to enjoy the company of our dear friends, relatives and casual acquaintances. Let's not wait to gather at the funeral home. Please take some time out of your busy schedule . . . I know that you will be happy you did, and one and all will be most welcome. We decided to hold the celebration for four days in the event that it may be inconvenient for some of you to come on any one particular day.

Please pass this information on to your friends who you think might want to stop by and say hello to Mother. If you have any old pictures, clippings, or other mementos that you would like to share, please bring them along, as I know Mother and your friends will enjoy seeing them.

Sincerely,
Johnny Rainbolt

Pearl Rainbolt
P.O. Box 281, Palmyra, IN 47164
Phone: 812-364-6292

John Joseph KLINKER

Sex: M

Birth: 1799

Death: 1851

Note: Buried in Mayfield Cemetery, Delaware Co., OH Had land in Van Wert County, OH.

Change Date: 22 AUG 2008

1 Mary Ann b: 1810

Children

John Joseph KLINKER b: 1826 in Oldenburg, Germany

Bernard B (Benjamin) KLINKER b: 1835

Henry Frederick KLINKER b: 27 MAR 1836 *Interesting —*

Klinker Gilbert Ferguson

Entries: 7794 Updated: 2009-05-19 17:35:03 UTC (Tue) Contact: [Nancy](#)

[berkygerald@att.net](#)

Timeline

1799

Birth

Birth

, , , [Germany](#)

1851

Age: 52

Death

, [Crawford, Ohio, USA](#)

1880

Brickner Funeral Home

Alice Joan Klinker

(September 8, 1934 - September 18, 2011)

Alice "Joan" Klinker, 77, of Van Wert, passed away at 5:30 a.m. Sunday, September 18, 2011, at Van Wert Inpatient Hospice Center.



She was born in Van Wert, Ohio, September 8, 1934, to Dalton L. and Berdenia (Young) Shaw who both preceded her in death. On March 24, 1957, she married James Klinker, who survives in Van Wert.

She is survived by 2 Sons: Shawn (Cheryl) Klinker of Van Wert and Eric (Teresa) Klinker of Van Wert; A sister, Cleo Ainsworth of Van Wert; Five grandchildren, Kyle, Allison, Gretchen, Cody and Courtney Klinker all of Van Wert.

She was preceded in death by a brother, Gene Shaw and a stillborn son, Bruce Klinker.

She retired from Universal Lettering on Main Street after 35 years where she sewed, trained and mentored young ladies. She loved her family and pets.

Visitation will be held at Brickner Funeral Home in Van Wert, OH on Tuesday, September 20, 2011 from 2:00-8:00 pm. Graveside Services will be at 10:30 am on Wednesday, September 21, 2011 at Mount Pleasant Cemetery, 3606 Slane Road with Pastor Scott Campbell, of Trinity United Methodist Church, officiating.

Memorial Contributions may be made to Van Wert Area Inpatient Hospice Center.

Brickner Funeral Home

Alice Joan Klinker

(September 8, 1934 - September 18, 2011)

Alice "Joan" Klinker, 77, of Van Wert, passed away at 5:30 a.m. Sunday, September 18, 2011, at Van Wert Inpatient Hospice Center.

She was born in Van Wert, Ohio, September 8, 1934, to Dalton L. and Berdenia (Young) Shaw who both preceded her in death. On March 24, 1957, she married James Klinker, who survives in Van Wert.



She is survived by 2 Sons: Shawn (Cheryl) Klinker of Van Wert and Eric (Teresa) Klinker of Van Wert; A sister, Cleo Ainsworth of Van Wert; Five grandchildren, Kyle, Allison, Gretchen, Cody and Courtney Klinker all of Van Wert.

She was preceded in death by a brother, Gene Shaw and a stillborn son, Bruce Klinker.

She retired from Universal Lettering on Main Street after 35 years where she sewed, trained and mentored young ladies. She loved her family and pets.

Visitation will be held at Brickner Funeral Home in Van Wert, OH on Tuesday, September 20, 2011 from 2:00-8:00 pm. Graveside Services will be at 10:30 am on Wednesday, September 21, 2011 at Mount Pleasant Cemetery, 3606 Slane Road with Pastor Scott Campbell, of Trinity United Methodist Church, officiating.

Memorial Contributions may be made to Van Wert Area Inpatient Hospice Center.

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Travelling Party
taken by Sarah Green



Pearl's mother Anna R. Scharrer and Pearl



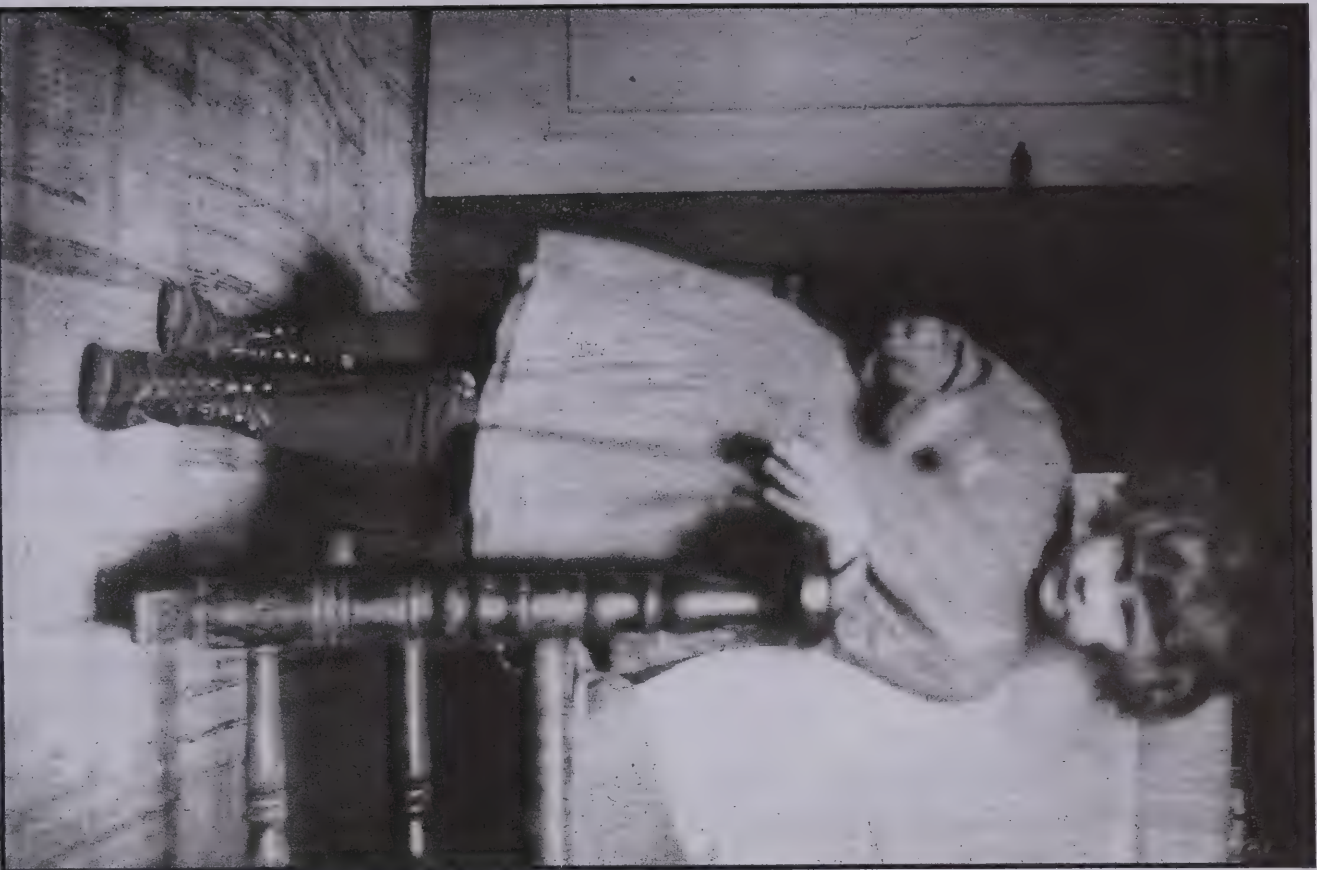
Pearl's Dad John L. Scharrer



Pearl's uncle, her grandmother, her dog and Pearl



Pearl and her dog



*Pearl standing by the old rocking chair
which is still in her home*



*Pearl and her calf on the farm near
South Liberty Church*



Pearl at age 16



Pearl all dressed up with her furs and her dolls



Pearl on a sunny afternoon out for a ride



Pearl on her 60th birthday



Pearl as a teenager



Pearl at age 33



Pearl and Johnny at Christmas. Pearl was 64



Pearl at age 90



Pearl with her flowers



*Pearl with one of her employees making cotton candy
at the state fair in Richmond, Virginia*



Pearl at age 93



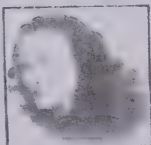
Pearl at various ages of her life. What a great journey. Thanks to our loving God.

Death Notices

O'Bannon Publishing Co. Inc. offers family members several options to publish obituaries, preferably from a funeral home, of their loved ones. The deadline is 2 p.m. Monday. For pricing, call 812-733-2211. Obituaries are also placed online at clarionnews.net for no additional charge.

Pearl F. Rainbolt

Pearl Frankie Scharrer Rainbolt, lovingly referred to as "Pearly Ann," age 101, Palmyra, Ind., passed away peacefully at Hosparus Inpatient Care Center, Louisville, Ky., on Sunday, Sept. 21, 2014, with her devoted son at her bedside.



She was born Jan. 31, 1913, in Palmyra on Buffalo Trace Road, to the late John and Anna Scharrer and was the oldest living native of Palmyra until the time of her death.

Pearl was an operator for the Palmyra Telephone Exchange and was only 15 when she started working there. She stayed for 20 years until the automatic dial phones took the place of the switchboard. The last switchboard she worked on is still in her home. With the experience she obtained, she then worked as an operator for the Brown Hotel, Seelbach Hotel and the Levi

Brothers Clothing store. She then worked with her mother, Anna, at the Mecca Café, which was a restaurant they operated, but only for a couple of years because they supplied food for their many friends and anyone who came in hungry. She then ran the Indiana Dish Barn until 1959 when she helped her son, Johnny, in his carnival business and spent 16 years in Myrtle Beach, Fla. She loved making cotton candy and later also operated corndog and cotton candy stands. Children loved to get their treat from the "Cotton Candy Queen," and she loved being able to provide it.

A longtime member of the Palmyra Methodist Church, she loved to attend services, which she was not able to do in her later years due to her health. Pearl loved to dress well and was known for her love of hats, which she wore often to services.

She married, in 1931, John Edgar Rainbolt and was later divorced. One son, Johnny, was born of this union and he survives today.

Besides her son, Johnny Rainbolt, Pearl is also survived by a great-niece, Paula Brown (Jim) of Jeffersonville, Ind.; one great-great-nephew, Kevin Brown of Jeffersonville; and many wonderful friends from coast to coast who loved and cared for her.

Funeral services will be held at the Palmyra United Methodist Church at 5 p.m. Friday, Sept. 26, 2014, with interment in the Palmyra Cemetery.

Visitation will be held at Love Funeral Home, Palmyra, on Wednesday, Sept. 24, 2014, starting at 2 p.m. until 8 p.m., Thursday, Sept. 25, 2014, from 2 p.m. until 8 p.m. and 12 noon Friday, Sept. 26, 2014, until the time of the service at the church.

Invitation to My Dear Friends and Relatives

January 31, 2015 would have been my Mother's next Birthday. I Plan to have a Memorial Service Saturday January 31, 2015 at 2:00 O'clock pm at the Palmvra United Methodist Church Celebration Center in Palmvra, Indiana

I know many of you will not be able to attend because of the distance or other various reasons and I fully understand, but I did want to let you know that you are invited and would be very Welcome

Thank you,

Johnny

812-364-6292

This will probably be the last year I will be sending cards.

Thanks for the Memories

Johnny

Merry 2014



Christmas

Pearl Scharrer Rainbolt "Pearly Ann"

Pearl was born January 31, 1913 on a small farm southwest of Palmyra to John L. and Anna R. Scharrer. Pearl had one older sister, Ethel, and several aunts, uncles, and cousins. The small farm house had two rooms downstairs and two rooms upstairs. There was no running water and no inside toilet. Their transportation was a horse and buggy. When Pearl was one year old, they moved to a large farm owned by her grandfather Issac Simpson, who built and operated a general store in Palmyra later known as Boston, Standiford and Bruni Store. Pearl's new home was just south of the South Liberty Church on Highway 135, then just a dirt road. The large farm allowed Pearl to have many pets including a dog, a lamb, cats, a calf, chickens, and bantams - but still no running water or indoor toilet. Pearl attended a one room school house just south of her house known as Lick Branch School. When she was ten years old, they moved to Palmyra, at age 15 Pearl started working as a telephone operator in Palmyra and soon after her mother joined her. Pearl married John Edgar Rainbolt in 1931 and son John Franklin Rainbolt was born in 1933. Pearl and her mother, Anna R. Scharrer, operated the Palmyra telephone exchange for many years until the automatic dial system was installed and an operator was no longer needed. Pearl then worked as a telephone operator at the Brown Hotel, the Seelbach Hotel and the Levi Brothers Clothing Store in Louisville, Kentucky. Pearl and her mother opened a small restaurant in Palmyra known as the Mecca Café for a short time in the 1940s. Pearl and her mother operated the Indiana Dish Barn for her son Johnny until he got into the food and concession business where she again joined him along with her mother. Pearl traveled the Eastern United States working fairs and celebrations making and selling cotton candy, a job she truly loved. She then operated corn dog and candy apple concessions for her son Johnny at Myrtle Beach, South Carolina for over 15 years. Mother loved making the children happy by making extra big beautiful cotton candies for them with baby blue, pastel pink and purple colors. Year after year we would come into a city where a fair was to be held. While the elephants - all powdered pink and blue - and the carnival rides were unloading from the carnival or circus train to be set up for the fair, thousands of spectators would come to see this special event. Before we set up our regular cotton candy stand, a couple of days before the fair, we would put up a small portable cotton candy stand so mother could sell cotton candy to the spectators that came to see the set up.

The children and parents alike were always happy to see the fair come to town and to get some delicious beautiful pink and blue cotton candy on a stick from the Cotton Candy Queen as she was known by the many who would be thrilled to see her year after year.

Mother had a very full and truly exciting life. She had hundreds if not thousands of wonderful friends from coast to coast to Puerto Rico, Brazil, Mexico, and Canada. She has been blessed with good health, a wonderful mother and father, a great sister, wonderful aunts, uncles, cousins, and nieces, a loving great-niece, one great-nephew, and one son Johnny. Children have always been so special to mother and have given her much joy throughout her adult life. What a blessing it has been to her to have made so many so happy over the years.

Mother has been a lifelong resident of the Palmyra area and a lifelong member of the Palmyra United Methodist Church. She will be buried at the Palmyra Cemetery.

With the End of Time

My Dearest Mother,

'What a wonderful blessing God has granted me to have had you to bring me into this world, to nourish me as an infant, to care for me as a little boy, to guide me as a teenager, to stand beside me as a young man, to give me strength and courage thru my many trials and disappointments and to always give me the confidence and security I needed to recover.

Thanks mother also for always making me feel good about my achievements and successes through my life, however small or large they may have been.

I always knew from the very beginning that God had given me my very own personal angel.

I hope that throughout my life I have always given you the kindness, respect, confidence, security and love that you have given to me.

Your loving son,

Johnny

Dear Friends,

Many of you know, but some of you don't that my Dear Mother passed away September 21, 2014.

Mother's mind, memory and spirit were all very good until the very last. She had a wonderful long life of One Hundred and One Years, Seven Months and Twenty Days.

Mother and I spent most of my Eighty One years together with a wonderful Mother and Son relationship and as Best Friends always. We cared for each other through sickness and hard times, we worked together, traveled together, prayed together and vacationed together as mother and son and as good friends would do.

Mother always worked very hard for me in my business ventures, mostly in the Carnival Business and in Myrtle Beach, South Carolina for over Forty Years all together. She would never take a salary only what she needed. She always said to me "Johnny, it's a Labor of Love, you couldn't pay me what I'm worth", then laugh, Ha. She was Right!

To anyone of you that may have sent a card, a visit to the funeral home or Funeral at Church, a phone call or any token of love or friendship, Thank you so much for your Kindness and your nice thoughts of mother.

I miss her so very much, but so very blessed to have had my mother over Eighty-one years of my life.

I am truly convinced that my mother was an Angel in disguise. There was something about my mother that was almost magical to me and to everyone that knew her.

Enclosed are some messages from the Funeral and other information that may be of interest to you.

You know you were one of Mother's Dear Friends or Relatives, I enjoyed

Thank you for Loving Mother as she Loved You!

Merry Christmas,
Johnny

Y HANNY you for your love and I enjoyed
Merry Christmas,
Johnny

I want to wish you
and your Family a very
Merry Christmas
And a Healthy
Happy New year
Love & Prayers
Johnny Rainbolt

Pearl Frankie Scharrer Rainbolt (Pearly Ann)

Matthew 5:16 "Let your light so shine before men that they may see your good works and glorify your Father which is in heaven." Pearl's favorite Bible scripture.

Not until the Carousel Music Begins! Johnny had set up his Carnival Booth and raised the Awning to begin a day of laughter and fun. The Carnival Owner came running, asking what he was doing. He was told: "Nothing begins on the MIDWAY until the Carousel Music starts!" OK. At the end of a long day, with all the Fair goes gone, Johnny closed his Awning. The Carnival Owner came running, asking what he was doing. This time Johnny was told: "No One Closes until the Carousel Music Stops!"

On January 31, 1913 Pearl Frankie Scharrer was born to John and Anna Scharrer. So began a life filled with the music of her laughter that brought joy to all around her and the light of her love that encased all she met; even us quirky ones! To us, she is known as Pearly Ann Rainbolt having married John Edgar Rainbolt in 1931. In 1933 they became the parents of John Franklin Rainbolt, better known as Johnny.

Pearl was born on a little farm southwest of Palmyra and moved to her grandfather, Isaac Simpson's farm by South Liberty Church Road on Hwy 135 when she was one year old. When Pearl was 10 years old the family moved to Palmyra.

She attended Lick Branch School. She told me when the teacher had her back to the class, Pearl liked to turn her head upside down behind her desk and shake it until her hair stood out all over and then raise up. All the kids would laugh. She might pay the price for the prank, but she had brought laughter to others and that was worth it.

At age 15, Pearl began working as a telephone operator in Palmyra. She told many stories of those days and nights. Trying to round up the doctor for someone in need, knowing who was rendezvousing with whom...some proper, some not so proper and spending time talking to someone just lonely. She later worked as an operator at the Brown Hotel, the Seelbach Hotel and Levi Brothers in Louisville.

Though she and her mother had some other employment adventures; Pearl's happiest times were those years spent traveling the eastern United States with Johnny and the fair. She became known as the Cotton Candy Queen to all that came to enjoy the music, laughter and bright lights of the fairs. She told many times the joy she got from spinning the sugar into cotton candy and talking to the sweet, smiling children. Laughter and light; oh YES.

She would occasionally be needed to drive a truck pulling one of the carnival trailers traveling from town to town. She was nervous doing it but would take on the task when needed. Johnny said they were moving from one Fairgrounds down in Kentucky to Mayfield, Ky when Pearl was needed to drive. She was nervous about finding it, but Johnny told her, "Just get on Hwy 15 and stay on it until you get there."

When she finally stopped and got in contact with Johnny, she was in Ohio some 50 plus miles beyond her destination. I'm sure she laughed ... at least she did in retelling it!

What bonded Pearl and me together was our love for our sons. Pearl and I sat on those steps crying, sharing and talking about Johnny having cancer and her love for him. She knew I truly understood. In sharing about Pearl's life, we must talk about Johnny. Johnny was Pearl's life, as she was his.

The only time they were really apart was when Johnny was in the Army stationed in Washington State. But hey, who's the Army to Pearl! She got a friend from Salem and drove out to see him. They did delay their trip long enough to catch a show advertising a good-looking singing cowboy band. Getting a room at a motel, they spent time fixing up to look their best. I mean, who doesn't want to catch the eye of a good looking cowboy?

There was much excitement as the show began. The preshow of two mechanical, barking dogs brought lots of laughter and then...the curtain opened for the cowboys. It was then they discovered the cowboys were just mechanical too! Not one real live, good looking cowboy to be had. The joke was on them, but she laughed and laughed telling the story.

Johnny, I know you know but it never hurts to hear again. Pearl loved you; you were her life. *As she brought laughter and light to us; you brought that to her.*

Matthew 25:21 begins, "His master replied, 'Well done, good and faithful servant.' As we all hope to hear from God, Pearl has received this word herself from our Heavenly Father, but Johnny, I want to say to you, 'Well done good and faithful son'."

On Mother's Day this year, Pearl through much effort came here; to the church she loved. As we were turning by the post office, the sun shined on her clothes and she realized she was in navy blue not black. Johnny had to reassure her she looked fine. Pearl was always known to dress and walk (may I say) as a queen.

She blessed all in attendance that day with a sermonette on love and love was poured over her by everyone here. She had brought the music and joy and the light of her love to all. She mentioned that day every time I was with her after that.

So...life continues for us all. Pearl on the other side in glory with Jesus and us left here waiting. Sh-h-h, listen. The carousel music has stopped for Pearl...but she would say to us, "Listen for the music, laugh much, live large, and love...love."

"The show must go on", as people in the carnival business would say. "There are thousands of kids waiting to ride the rides, have a delicious cotton candy, eat a tasty corn dog and a candy apple." Pearl sold thousands of each of them for many years, so many happy children, so much fun, so many grateful parents.

Written by: Judy Lincks

My Dear Friends and Loved Ones,

This will be the last message that you will ever receive from me. I never liked goodbyes, but our precious Lord is saying to me, "Come Pearly Ann, it will soon be time."

I know you all are going to miss me. My family is very small, but oh so great - my precious son so wonderful, all my dear cousins, so many friends, my great niece so sweet.

You must remember what great times we had together - those little visits, those lunches, those shopping days, telephone conversations, so many parties, so many pals. Life on earth has been great! God has been good to us. All the dear little children at church will miss me I'm sure. Please explain to them, I love them so much. Some children seem to shy away from old people, but the little ones seemed to love me dearly.

We have had great times, all the walks on the beach, all the laughter, the sad times, the warm hugs at church, the wonderful birthday parties Johnny gave me, those days of making cotton candy at the fairs and at Myrtle Beach. I have had such a great life. I feel I have been blessed with it all.

No one but God and I know what a wonderful man Johnny is, thanks be to God.

I am sitting here looking out our kitchen window, such a beautiful sight. There is a nice breeze. Two darling doves are having lunch, they must be in love. A bright red bird is having a snack. There are three little finches eating upside down, God bless the one who invented these upside down feeders for them. Oh it is so great to see and enjoy the beauty of it all. My goodness, just imagine heaven.

I am very weak, guess it must be age, can't believe it. I got old just too fast. My wonderful son just does and does for me. I have been so blessed. I would like to call some of my dear cousins and friends, but I really don't feel like it.

I am sitting here breathing with the help of my oxygen tank and enjoying the beautiful little birds and waiting for Johnny to open the door and say "Mother." It is such a blessing to hear that word from him and know that he is ok.

I must say goodbye for now, thanks to all for the love and happiness you have brought to me.

My love will be with you always,

Pearly Ann

A Celebration of the Life of *Pearl Scharrer Rainbolt* *"Pearly Ann"*



January 31, 1913

When tomorrow starts without me,
please try to understand,
that an angel came and called my name,
and took me by the hand;
and said my place was ready
in heaven far above,
and that I'd have to leave behind
all those I dearly love.

I know how much you love me,
as much as I love you,
and each time that you think of me
I know you'll miss me too.

But when I walked through Heaven's gates
I felt so much at Home,
for God looked down,
smiled at me,
and said, "Pearl welcome Home."

So when tomorrow starts without me
don't think we're far apart,
for every time you think of me,
I'm right there, in your heart.

Love,
Pearly Ann

Dear Friend,
Thank you so much for taking the time to pay your last
respects to my mother.

This is without a doubt the saddest time in my life,
because I have lost not only a wonderful, caring and
loving mother, who cared for me and protected me from the
time I was born, but I have also lost my mentor and my
true and trusted friend.

I am very thankful to our Lord that he gave us so many
happy years together.

I want to thank you for being so kind to mother over the
years. Thank you for your phone calls to her, your notes,
your cards, your smiles, your visits, the nice little treats you
prepared for her and most of all thank you for your love that
you always gave to Mother.

You helped to make Mother so very happy, probably the
most happy person I ever knew in my life.

If my mother ever saw you she smiled at you, if she ever
knew you she loved you and the memories of you will remain
in her heart forever.

Thank you,
Johnny

A Christmas Prayer To My Mother

My Dearest Mother,

This Will Be my very First Christmas in more than 81 years without you in my life. Eighty of which I was with you and one only talked to you on the telephone. This will be the Saddest Christmas of my life, but I am Happy also, knowing you are with our Lord, without Pain or Discomfort.

Mother, what an Honor it will be for you to spend Christmas Day (Jesus' Birthday) with our Lord and Savior, celebrated by Millions around the world.

I miss you so very much, but get great Pleasure in knowing you are now without pain or discomfort for the first time in the past few years.

You were so wonderful to me all of my life and you fought so hard the last few years to stay by my side so I would not be alone. I know you were in much pain and discomfort sometimes almost twenty four hours a day, but you were such a good patient and fought until your body could fight no more.

I Know you wanted to be with the Lord, but you were just not quite ready to leave me, your family and your many friends until the Lord Lovingly said "Pearl it is now the time".

You gave in willingly when you knew the time had come with a pleasant almost comfortable smile, like a sleeping beauty.

I know you are now happy, comfortable, well and in good spirits mother.

You will make a Beautiful Angel for the Lord. I know you will always be by my side and you will always be my very special angel.

I will be seeing you soon mother, God Bless You. You know how much I have always Loved You.

Merry Christmas,
Your Son Johnny



Husband: Rudolph Miller, Sr.

Born: Abt. 1782

in: Lengrich, Germany

Died: March 08, 1862

in: Washington County, Indiana

Wife: Elizabeth Rettlecarn

Born: Abt. 1785

in: Germany per death record of daughter Catherine

CHILDREN

1	Name: Henry G. Miller Born: Abt. 1807	in: Prussia, Germany.....burial records give birth as 1805
M	Married: Unknown Died: January 31, 1875 Spouse: Elizabeth Boley	in: Germany in: Washington County, Indiana
2	Name: Jacob E. Miller Born: August 05, 1818	in: Lengrich, Germany (Westphalen).....called Prussia....date by ts
M	Married: April 30, 1855 Died: April 10, 1883 Spouse: Sophia Rallerheany	in: Washington County, IndianaBook F, page 357 in: ?
3	Name: Catherine Miller Born: Bet. 1808 - 1813	in: Germany (1807 by 1900 census)
F	Died: November 11, 1904	in: Washington County, Indiana
4	Name: Elizabeth Miller Born: Abt. 1808	
F	Died: October 20, 1855	in: Washington County, Indiana

Prepared By:
Betty Fitch
14615 Auburn Road
Fort Wayne, Indiana 46845

Rudolph Miller, Sr.

Notes

Possible 1840 Census for Rudolph: Washington County, Mari. Twp#270.

It would appear that the family came from Germany between 1835 and 1841 when grandson Jacob was reported to have been born in Washington County. Both Rudolph, Jr. and Julia were reported to have been born in Germany. Julia born 1835. (Rudolph, Julia, and Jacob children of Henry and Elizabeth)

.....

Handwritten family history says that the great grandparents were born in West Phalia, Germany, Lengrich and came to Indiana in 1830. They brought with them 2 sons, Henry and Jacob, and 2 girls was theirs.....?? Probably Catherine and Elizabeth. All came from Germany.

.....

1850 Census of Jackson Twp., Washington Co., IN (later may be Howard Twp.)

Rudolph Miller.....	68.....	born Germany.....	Farmer.....	1782
Elizabeth Miller.....	64.....	born Germany.....		1784
Elizabeth Miller.....	41.....	born Germany.....		1809
Catherine Miller.....	38.....	born Germany.....		1812
Jacob Miller.....	35.....	born Germany.....	Farmer.....	1815

.....

Husband: Henry G. Miller

Born: Abt. 1807
 Married: Unknown
 Died: January 31, 1875
 Father: Rudolph Miller, Sr.
 Mother: Elizabeth Rettlecarn

in: Prussia, Germany.....burial records give birth as 1805
 in: Germany
 in: Washington County, Indiana

Wife: Elizabeth Boley

Born: 1807
 Died: February 05, 1898
 Father: Father Boley
 Mother: Mother Boley

in: Prussia, Germany
 in: Washington County, Indiana

CHILDREN

1	Name: Rudolph Henry Miller Born: October 14, 1833	in: Lengrich, Germany
M	Married: November 21, 1861 Died: November 05, 1904 Spouse: Amanda Jane Simpson	in: Washington County, Indiana.....Book G, page 256 (Thurs.) in: Washington County, Indiana
2	Name: Julia Ann Miller Born: November 06, 1835	in: Prussia, Germany
F	Married: December 12, 1857 Died: October 14, 1911 Spouse: William Simpson	in: Washington County, Indiana.....Book F, page 489 in: Posey Twp., Washington County, Indiana
3	Name: Jacob Miller Born: February 18, 1841	in: Washington County, Indiana
M	Died: December 03, 1924 Spouses: Martha, Lizzie Sarah Brown	in: ?
4	Name: Lewis Phillipi Miller Born: April 28, 1846	
M	Died: March 23, 1908 Spouse: Emily Jane Rickard	
5	Name: Henry David Miller Born: June 27, 1854	
M	Married: December 21, 1880 Died: March 02, 1911 Spouse: Delilah Cathern McKinney	in: Washington County, IN.....Book I, page 561
6	Name: Lavina C. Miller Born: December 14, 1850	
F	Died: February 01, 1861	
7	Name: Garret W. Miller Born: May 11, 1847	in: date from burial records
M	Died: October 17, 1863	
8	Name: William Miller	
M		in: died at 2 years of age
9	Name: Leonard J. Miller Born: March 24, 1843	in: found on tombstone
M	Married: April 05, 1868 Died: November 10, 1916 Spouse: Barbara C. Simpson	in: Washington County, Indiana.....Book H, page 73 (or 9th) in: on tombstone (either 1916 or 1918, 1919)

Prepared By:
 Betty Fitch
 14615 Auburn Road
 Fort Wayne, Indiana 46845

Henry G. Miller

Notes

1870 Census, Jackson Township, Washington County, IN

Henry Miller.....	63.....	born Prussia.....	born 1807
Elizabeth.....	62.....	born Prussia.....	born 1808
Lewis.....	23.....	born Indiana.....	born 1847
Henry.....	14.....	born Indiana.....	born 1856

Also under the same # is

Eberhart Bola (Boley?).....	60.....	born Prussia.....	born 1810
(A brother of Elizabeth's?) Yes			
Malinda Miller.....	3.....	born Indiana.....	born 1867

.....

1850 Census of Jackson Twp., Washington County, IN (later may be Howard Twp.)

Henry Miller.....	44.....	born Germany.....	Farmer.....	1806
Elizabeth Miller.....	41.....	born Germany.....		1809
Rodolphus Miller.....	17.....	born Germany.....		1833
Julia A. Miller.....	15.....	born Germany.....		1835
Jacob Miller.....	9.....	born IN.....		1841
Leonard Milller.....	7.....	born IN.....		1843
Lewis Miller.....	5.....	born IN.....		1845
Garret W. Miller.....	2.....	born IN.....		1848

.....

1860 Census

Henry Miller.....	52.....	born Germany.....	#40
Rudolph Miller.....	26.....	born Germany.....	#40.....still at home, unmarried
Just down the road			
Addison Simpson...	40ish.....		
Jacob Miller	41		
John R. Miller.....	80.....	A brother of Rudolph #1??? birthdate about 1780	

.....

We have a Henry Miller of Harrison County, IN, who purchased by original land patent, 40 acres in Harrison County (I think, but should check as it might be Washington Co.) on September 25, 1835, description: North East 1/4 of South West quarter, Section 14, Township 3-5, Range 4 East.

Also 80 acres, on September 25, 1835, description: West 1/2 of the South West quarter, Section 14, Township 3-5, Range 4 East. Both purchased at Jeffersonville, IN. Signed by Andrew Jackson.

This may not be the same Henry Miller or he might have purchased other land later as we find on the Plat Map of 1860 Henry has 170 acres in Jackson Township, Washington Co., IN. That appears to be in Township 1 Section 7 South East quarter of Section 7 with a strip of land in Section 8 adjoining.
J. Miller has 133 acres as the South East quarter of Section 8

In 1878 Henry still had 80 acres listed in his estate and Rudolph, his son, had 40 acresthe west half of the south east quarter minus enough for the steam mill which apparently had belonged to the Shepperd family on both maps. Then Rudolph also owns 80 acres which would be north of the original land in Section 7 the north east half of the north east quarter.....that parcel had belonged to Addison Simpson in 1860. Rudolph married his daughter.

Washington Township is listed as Township 1.

.....

Warranty Deed

Henry Miller and Elizabeth Miller, his wife to Randolph H. Miller, his heirs and assigns
Warrenty Deed

Dated July 27, 1861
Deed Book D-2, page 589
Recorded (date not given)
Consideration \$320.00

Description: Sell and convey beginning at the center corner of Section 7, township 1 south, range 4 east, running thence south 70 rods to Livonia Road, thence east along north side of said road, 74 rods to a stake, thence north 101 rods to a point 74 rods east of beginning corner, thence west to place of beginning, containing 40 acres.

ACKNOWLEDGED before G. M. Loughmiller, Justice of the Peace, Washington County, Indiana, September 9, 1861, by Henry Miller and Elizabeth Miller, his wife.

(Randolph no doubt miscopied for Rudolph)
.....

3 Times in the Miller Cemetery burial records we find that Henry is called Henry "G" Miller.

Henry G. Miller, born 1805, died January 31, 1875, husband of Catherine Elizabeth Boley
no father given
no stone erected
.....

On the inscription list of Henry's son Jacob, we find the father's name listed as Henry David Sr. so not quite sure if this is an error or what. Being from Germany it isn't unusual to have 4 or 5 names in your name. Note that the son was called Henry David Miller.
.....

Notes

Elizabeth's name may be spelled Boley, Bolle, or Bola. Have seen it written all these ways.

From Lena Sappenfield: "Our Grandma's name was Elizabeth Boley. She married my grandfather in Germany. Very few of her folks came over to the U.S.A. She had a half-sister named Kipp. They lived south of Galene, Indiana. Their oldest daughter Mary married John Morgan of Fredricksburg. They had five or six children, Ella, Effie, Florence, Fanny and Herb. Our grandmother had a brother named Ebert Boley.

If Elizabeth Boley married Henry Miller in Germany, and Rudolph Miller was born in Germany, then that means they could not have come to the United States before 1833. The family genealogy says that Julia was also born in Prussia and that by 1841 they were in Washington County, IN. So they must have come to the US between 1836 and 1841.

.....

Other Boleys were in the same vicinity and may have been some relation to Elizabeth although they had immigrated earlier from the dates to the US.

Issac Boley b. February 9, 1780 in Virginia, died 1860 in Howard Twp., Washington Co., IN

His son, Henry, b. October 9, 1809, in Lincoln County, Kentucky

and he had a daughter, Elizabeth Boley, born 1851 in Harrison Co., IN (next to Wash. Co.)

Would appear that there were Boleys in Floyd County, IN.....Edward
and in Virginia.....Johy Boley and Rebecca Rector and they also had an Elizabeth.

These are just possible relatives, as our Elizabeth Boley had been married in Germany and had the first two children there.

.....

1880 Census of Jackson Township, Washington County, IN.....page 432B

Elizabeth Miller.....widow.....female, white, 72.....born PRU.....housekeeping.....1808
Parents both born in Prussia

Henry D. Miller.....son, single.....Male, white, 25.....born IN.....farmer.....1855
Malinda Miller.....Grda, single.....Female, white, 14...born IN.....at school.....1866
Malinda was the daughter of son, Jacob.

.....

The History of Washington County gives Elizabeth's last name as Bola.
In the 1850 census of Washington County there were several families with the last name, BOLING

.....

In the listings of the Miller Cemetery, under daughter Lavina, Elizabeth is called "Catherine Elizabeth (Boley) Miller. She is listed as "Catherine Elizabeth" 4 times in the burial records and is called that with her own:

Catherine Elizabeth Miller, born 1807/09, died Feb. 5, 1898, wife of Henry G. Miller,
daughter of _____ Boley
No stone erected

.....

.....

Husband: Jacob E. Miller

Born: August 05, 1818

Married: April 30, 1855

Died: April 10, 1883

Father: Rudolph Miller, Sr.

Mother: Elizabeth Rettlecarn

in: Lengrich, Germany (Westphalen).....called Prussia....date by ts

in: Washington County, IndianaBook F, page 357

Wife: Sophia Rallerheanry

Born: April 04, 1828

Died: February 03, 1907

Father: Henry Katterheinerick

in: Germany per death record.....called Prussia.....date by ts

CHILDREN

1 M	Name: Rudolph H. Miller Born: June 09, 1857 Died: September 16, 1940	
2 M	Name: Fred Fritz Miller Born: 1869	
3 M	Name: August H. Miller Born: January 03, 1860 Married: January 10, 1889 Died: February 20, 1934 Spouse: Nancy Adaline Shepherd	in: Washington County, IN marriage records.....Bk K, p 1 in: near Martinsburg, IN.....Jackson Twp., Washington Co.
4 F	Name: Carrie E. Miller Born: October 18, 1863 Married: September 23, 1908 Spouse: Elmer Link	in: Washington County, IN marriage records.....Bk N, p 89
5 F	Name: Lydia S. Miller Born: April 03, 1872 Died: February 03, 1907	in: date from burial records in: "when a young woman" per Lena Sappenfield
6 F	Name: Christina M. Miller	
7 M	Name: Infant Son Miller	

Prepared By:

Betty Fitch

14615 Auburn Road

Fort Wayne, Indiana 46845

Notes

1870 Census of Jackson Township, Washington County, IN.

Jacob Miller.....51.....born Prussia.....born 1819
Sophia.....40.....born Prussia.....born 1830
Rudolph.....13.....born Indiana.....born 1857
August.....10.....born Indiana.....born 1860
Caroline.....6.....born Indiana.....born 1864
Fredrick.....10/12.....born Indiana.....born 1869
Catharine.....58.....born Indiana.....born 1812.

Catharine was a sister of Jacob and she was a twin and born deaf and dumb.

.....
1860 Census of Jackson Twp., Washington County, IN.....#036
Jacob Miller.....age 41 years.....born Germany.....about 1819

.....
1880 Census of Jackson Township, Washington County, IN 429 C

Jacob Miller.....married.....male, white, 61.....born PRU.....Farming.....1819
Both parents born Prussia
Sophie Miller.....wife.....female, white, 53.....born PRU.....Housekeeping.....1827
Both parents born Prussia

Rudolph Miller.....son, single.....male, white, 23.....born IN.....Farm Laborer.....1857
Aurtur Augustus Miller.....son, single..male, white, 20.....born IN.....1860
Caroline Miller.....daughter.....female, white, 16.....born IN.....At home.....1864
Fredrick Miller.....son.....male, white, 10.....born IN.....At school.....1870
Lydia Miller.....daughter.....female, white, 8.....born IN.....At school.....1872
Catherine Miller.....sister, single..female, white, 72.....born PRU.....1808
Both parents born Prussia

.....
From the History of Lawrence, Orange and Washington Counties, Indiana, copyright 1884. Goodspeed Brothers and Co., Chicago:

JACOB MILLER, (deceased) a prominent citizen of Jackson Township, was born in Germany, on the 5th of August 1818, being the youngest of a family of 6 children born to Rudolph and Elizabeth Miller. His ancestors were natives of Germany from whence they immigrated to the United States about 1850.....(This is probably an error in date as they were here before that time).....
settling in Washington County, IN. The subject of this sketch by his energy succeeded in securing a good, practical education. On the 20th of April, 1855, his marriage with Sophia Katerheimy, was solemnized and to this union were born 7 children, five of whom are now living:

Rudolph, Augustus H., Caroline E., Christina M. (dead), Frederick W., Sophia L., and infant son (deceased).

In politics he was a Democrat and took deep interest in the political questions of his day. By occupation he was formerly a miuller, but during the most of his life was engaged in farming. In his business he was very successful. He was a member of the Lutheran Church, and always contributed liberally to the support of all church and charitable causes. On the 10th of April, 1883, the family suffered the irreparable loss of a loving father and an affectionate husband. His death was a severe blow to society at large, as he was always ready to extend a helping hand to those in need.

.....
The Miller Cemetery of which we all wanted to visit in June of 2004, but were warned not to because of the condition of the field surrounding it, and that there were snakes that might give us some problems, was located in Section 8 of Washington Township. It was on the farm of Jacob Miller, Rudolph's brother. Jacob was called the youngest of 6 children.

From Book:

Affidavits and Consents for Persons making Application for Marriage License in Washington

County, IN, 1844-1877

Jacob Miller and Sofa RallerheanryWPA marriage book

Jacob Miller and Sofia Katterheanry.....Affidavits and Consents

April 33, 1855 Henry Miller gave his affidavit for Sofia Katterheanry ?, over 18 years of age, and a resident of Washington County, IN. Other name on back, J. Miller

Rudolph Henry Miller

Notes**1870 Census of Jackson Township, Washington County, IN**

Rudolph Miller.....36.....born Prussia.....born 1833/34
Amanda (Simpson).....23.....born Indiana.....born 1847
Johnson.....5.....born Indiana.....born 1865

Rudolph and Amanda had two older children that were both dead by 1870, so had only Johnson.

1860 Census of Jackson Twp., Washington County, IN.....#040

Rudolph/Randolph Miller.....age 26.....born in Germany.....about 1833

1880 Census of Jackson Township, Washington County, IN

Rudolph H. Miller.....married.....male, white, 45.....farmer.....born Prussia
Father born Prussia.....mother born Prussia
Amanda J. Miller.....married.....female, white, 34.....housekeeping.....born IN
Father born Indiana.....mother born Indiana
Johnson Miller.....single.....male, white, 15.....farm laborer & school.....born IN
Flora Miller.....single.....female, white, 9.....School.....born IN
Hattie Miller.....single.....female, white, 5.....born IN
Lyman Miller.....single.....male, white, 3.....born IN
Noble Miller.....single.....male, white, 8 months.....born IN

1900 Census of Jackson Township, Washington County, IN House #150, Family #150

Rudolph Miller.....66.....born Prussia.....head of house.....1834
Amanda J. Miller.....53.....born IN.....wife.....1847

Lyman Miller.....22.....born IN.....son.....1878
Noble C. Miller.....19.....born IN.....son.....1881
Lena E. Miller.....14.....born IN.....daughter.....1886

From the family history sent by Ilene Gillen: Grandpa Rudolph was a mild mannered man like Grandma Hattie, but Grandma Amanda was quick on the trigger and spicy like Aunt Helen. Rudolph always raised a lot of plants and flowers, got a lot of seed catalogs. Aunt Sadie remembered him sitting by the fireplace or south window in the living room looking at the catalogs. In the fall he would build a pit for his plants for winter. People would come to him for funeral flowers, etc. Sadie remembered that he worked with trees, etc., came up with a seedless persimmon tree. He raised ginseng (looked about like grape vines), used for medicinal purposes. He willed his ginseng patch to Johnson, his oldest son. He died of stomach cancer. Aunt Sadie remembers they put pennies on his eye lids to keep them closed.

In a letter from Blanch Dooley she mentioned that when she went to the cemetery to look at the gravestones, they had to go through the fields and woods to get there. Then she noted that 2 of the children had died within 2 weeks of one another.

Warranty Deed

Henry Miller and Elizabeth Miller, his wife to Randolph H. Miller, his heirs and assigns

Warrenty Deed

Dated July 27, 1861

Deed Book D-2, page 589

Recorded (date not given)

Consideration \$320.00

Description: Sell and convey beginning at the center corner of Section 7, township 1 south, range 4 east, running thence south 70 rods to Livonia Road, thence east along north side of said road, 74 rods to a stake, thence north 101 rods to a point 74 rods east of beginning corner, thence west to place of beginning, containing 40 acres.

ACKNOWLEDGED before G. M. Loughmiller, Justice of the Peace, Washington County, Indiana, September 9, 1861, by Henry Miller and Elizabeth Miller, his wife.

(Randolph no doubt miscopied for Rudolph)

.....
On January 19, 1931 the above 40 acres was apparently sold to Frank Johnson. It was in the hands of the legal heirs of Rudolph Miller. Amanda J. Miller was still living at the time. Below you will see the legal heirs of Rudolph Miller listed in this transaction.

Anna Miller Hallene Miller Gowdy, single William Glenn Miller, single
The three named parties being heirs and the only legal heirs at law of Johnson W. Miller, deceased.

Flora C. Miller and Gottlieb Miller, her husband
Hattie Klinker and Lewis Klinker, her husband
Lyman Miller and Stella Miller, his wife
Noble Miller and Emma Miller, his wife
Lena Sappenfield and Alonzo Sappenfield, her husband

All of the above named parties being heirs and the only legal heirs at law of Rudolph H. Miller, deceased, excepting however his widow, Amanda J. Miller

to Frank Johnson

ACKNOWLEDGED before Charles P. Heuser, Notary Public, Harrison Co., IN, Jan. 19, 1931 by FLORA C. MILLER and GOTTLIEB MILLER, her husband.

ACKNOWLEDGED before Clara L. Sinder, Notary Public, Floyd County, IN, Jan. 26, 1931, by NOBLE MILLER and EMMA MILLER, his wife.

ACKNOWLEDGED before Clara L. Sinder, Notary Public, Floyd County, IN, Jan. 26, 1931, by LYMAN MILLER and STELLA MILLER, his wife.

ACKNOWLEDGED before J. J. Peters, Notary Public, Allen County, IN, Feb. 7, 1931 by HATTIE KLINKER and LEWIS KLINKER, her husband.

ACKNOWLEDGED before J. R. Charley, Notary Public, Knox County, IN, March 4, 1931 by LENA SAPPENFIELD and ALONZO SAPPENFIELD, her husband.

ACKNOWLEDGED before Chas. Green, Notary Public, Marion County, KY, Jan. 28, 1931 by ANNA MILLER and her daughter, HALLENE MILLER GOWDY.

ACKNOWLEDGED before William Dean, Notary Public, Davidson County, TN, Feb. 4, 1931 by WILLIAM GLENN MILLER.

.....
Miller Cemetery list gives this about Rudolph:
Born October 14, 1833 in Germany
Died November 5/6, 1904
husband of Amanda J. Simpson
son of Henry G. & Catherine Elizabeth (Boley) Miller
(note twice now Henry is given initial "G" and Elizabeth called Catherine for the 3rd time)
.....

William Simpson

Notes

William and Julia lived all their married life in Indianaper history of Washington County, IN

1860 Census of Washington County, Posey Twp., IN.....# 414
John Simpson.....aged 28.....born Indiana.....about 1832
William Simpson.....aged 25.....born Indiana.....about 1835
Elizabeth Simpson.....aged 62.....born South Carolina.....about 1798
Elizabeth being their mother, Elizabeth Byerley/Byerly

Handwritten family history gives the marriage date as June 1, 1858. Possibly the date in the record book was the license date??

.....
The 1860 Map of Posey Township shows that a W. Simpson had a saw mill just across the township line from Jackson Township. This may be our William Simpson. Not sure. If so he had a saw mill on the river.

.....
1880 Census of Posey Township, Washington County, IN.....page 503C

William Simpson.....married.....male, white, 46.....born IN.....farmer.....1834
Both parents born South Carolina
Julia Simpson.....wife, married.....female, white, 38.....born GER.....house keep....1842
Both parents born GER

William H. Simpson.....son, single.....male, white, 22.....born IN.....farming.....1858
Cyrus Simpson.....son, single.....male, white, 19.....born IN.....farming.....1861
Lewis Simpson.....son, single.....male, white, 15.....born IN.....farming.....1865
Elizabeth Simpson.....dau, single.....female, white, 12.....born IN.....1868
Lydia Simpson.....dau, single.....female, white, 9.....born IN.....1871
Cora Simpson.....dau, single.....female, white, 6.....born IN.....1874
John Simpson.....son, single.....male, white, 3.....born IN.....1877
Daisy Simpson.....dau. single.....female, white 8 months.....born IN.....1879

Things to note on this Census is that William Simpson says that both of his parents were born in South Carolina. However it is possible that this is meant for North Carolina as his mother seems to have been born in Rowen, N.C. but should look in both states for more on this Simpson family.

.....
1900 Census of Posey Township, Washington County, IN House #175, Family #181

William Simpson.....67.....born IN.....head of house.....1833
Julia A. Simpson.....67.....born GR.....wife.....1833

Cora A. Simpson.....25.....born IN.....daughter.....1875
John R. Simpson.....22.....born IN.....son.....1878
Daisy M. Simpson.....20.....born IN.....daughter.....1880
.....

Julia Ann Miller

Notes

From Washington County Indiana History, page 391

John Simpson, son of William and JULIANNE MILLER SIMPSON was born in Washington County, June 19, 1877, died September 5, 1970.

JULIANNE MILLER SIMPSON, born in Prussia and came to America when quite small. She was the daughter of Henry and Elizabeth BOLA Miller. William and Julianne lived all their married lives in Indiana.

.....
From Horner's Chapel Cemetery records:

Julianna A. Simpson, born Nov. 6, 1835, died Oct. 5, 1911. Wife of William; daughter of Henry Miller and Elizabeth Bola.

Notes

Lewis Miller was the only one of Lena's fathers brothers and sisters that did not marry some of her Mother's relation. They raised 11 children.

This comes from the family history.

.....
Some question on who this Lewis married. See under wife, Emma.
Was this Louis P. Miller who married Emily Rickard???

.....
1880 Census of Pierce Township, Washington County, IN 481 A

Lewis P. Miller.....married.....male, 34.....born IN.....Farmer.....1846
Father born Germany, no place listed for mother
Emily J. Miller.....wife.....female, 24.....born IN.....Keeping house.....1856
Father born IN, Mother born KY

Leroy Miller.....son.....male, 4.....born IN.....At home.....1876
Rosa M. Miller.....daughter.....female, 2.....born IN.....At home.....1878
Daisy E. Miller.....daughter.....female, 4 mo.....born IN.....At home.....1880
.....

1900 Census of Pierce Township, Washington County, IN House #92, Family #95

Louis P. Miller.....55.....born IN.....head of house.....1845
Emily J. Miller.....45.....born IN.....wife.....1855

Rosa M. Miller.....22.....born IN.....daughter.....1878
Daisy E. Miller.....20.....born IN.....daughter (?).....1880
Laura P. Miller.....18.....born IN.....daughter.....1882
Jessie C. Miller.....16.....born IN.....son.....1884
Estell G. Miller.....13.....born IN.....daughter.....1887
Mary E. Miller.....11.....born IN.....daughter.....1889
Estella E. Miller.....9.....born IN.....daughter.....1891
Kate M. Miller.....6.....born IN.....daughter.....1894
George B. Miller.....3.....born IN.....son.....1897
Josephine Miller.....5 mo.....born IN.....daughter.....1899/1900

This does appear to be the correct family. Family history says they had 11 children. At this time the eldest, Roy, is in a home of his own and there are 10 children in the home. After seeing the census above I added the name of Laura Miller as a daughter. The information I had previously indicated that Laura was married to "Daisy". The census above indicates that they are both females and daughters.

Also a discrepancy with George B. Miller at age 3. We have a "Raymon" in the family line, so suppose he might have been George and called "Raymon" for some unknown reason. Most of the children were given names in the family history that were more like nicknames than formal names.

.....
We find this following information in the Cemetery book of Pierce Township, Washington Co., IN
Old Blue River Cemetery records: (Lot 21)

Lewis Phillipi Miller, born April 28, 1846, died March 23, 1908; son of Henry and Elizabeth Boley Miller.

Lewis is buried there with wife "Emily Jane" and dau. Rosa and Mary E.
.....

Notes

I don't have much information on the wife of Louis/Lewis Miller. Our family history calls her Emma Kepley. Burial records in Martinsburg would indicate that Lewis Miller married Emily Rickard as does the marriage records. Two of the children seem to be possibly the same, but cannot be sure.

Information on Emma Kepley (may not be this one) says this:

Emma Kepley, born July 12, 1851, died March 11, 1923
father was George Kepley, Jr. born Feb. 23, 1818
mother was Phoebe Waltz, born 1818 to 1822 in Floyd Co., IN

Emma Kepley, born July 1879 in Pierce Township, Washington Co., IN
father was William Kepley, born May 7, 1836
mother was Catherine Hamilton, or Catherine Elizabeth Overton, born about 1845

The first one would be in the right age bracket to marry this Lewis.
In the information on line there are no marriages listed.

There is one more Emma Kepley born about 1853
no parents listed
married Jacob Murphy, born in New Albany, Floyd Co., IN on July 24, 1870 in Floyd Co.
In the 1880 census as Jacob, 36, Emma 27, in Campbellsburg, Washington Co., IN
Had two children:
John W. Murphy, born 1871 in
James B. Murphy, born 1875
.....

If this is the Lewis or Louis P. Miller who married Emily Rickard then we have:

Emily Jane Rickard, born April 21, 1856 in Salem
father, Isaac Jasper Rickard
mother, Jane Colvin
She is listed as marrying Louis P. Miller on November 14, 1872

The other Emily C. Rickard married a man by the name of Commodore Butler Wyatt and she was born about 1850
also in possibly Polk Township, Washington Co., IN
father, Simeon B. Rickard
mother, Sarah Elrod
Emily and the Commodore had 2 children listed
Edna Wyatt, born 1872
Cora Wyatt, born 1874
.....

Perhaps the other possibility was that after Lewis died, Emma married a Kepley???? And so in the family history she was known as Emma Kepley????? Need to ask Helen if she might know.
.....

Old Blue River Cemetery records: (Lot 21, Grave 4)

Emily Jane Miller, born April 21, 1856, died Aug. 19, 1928; daughter of Isaac and Emily Colvin Richard; wife of Lewis P. Miller.

Noting that she was buried under the name of Miller, do not understand why the "Kepley" name.
.....

Leonard J. Miller

Notes

1870 Census of Jackson Township, Washington County, IN

lists Leonard and Barbara living with Barbara's mother Margaret and they also had one son.

Margaret Simpson.....	50.....	born Indiana.....	born 1820
Leonard.....	27.....	born Indiana.....	born 1843
Barbara C.....	16.....	born Indiana.....	born 1854
Andrew A.....	1.....	born Indiana.....	born 1869

1880 Census of Jackson Township, Washington County, IN, 430 B

Leonard J. Miller.....	married.....	male, white, 37.....	born IN.....	Farmer.....	1843
Both parents born in Prussia					
Barbara C. Miller.....	wife.....	female, white, 26.....	born IN.....	Housekeeping.....	1854
Both parents born in IN					

Andrew A. Miller.....	son.....	male, white, 11.....	born IN.....	School.....	1869
Maria A. Miller.....	daughter.....	female, white, 8.....	born IN.....	School.....	1872
Francis M. Miller.....	son.....	male, white, 4.....	born IN.....		1876
Louie B. Miller.....	daughter.....	female, white, 1.....	born IN.....		1879

Note in the census above that the children were mostly called by their middle name in family records.

Andrew was called "Addison"

Maria was called "Alice"

Francis was called "Marion"

At this point I am leaving the names as written in the family files, but noting that their official names were different and birth records and certificates would probably give these names rather than the names we have known them by.

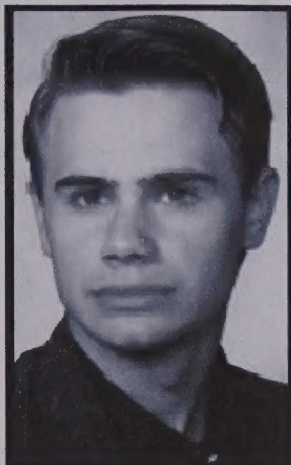
1890 Census of Jackson Township, Washington Co., IN House # 92, Family #92

Leonard Miller.....	52.....	born IN.....	head of house.....	1848
Barbara C. Miller.....	46.....	born IN.....	wife.....	1854
.....				
Asa H. Miller.....	17.....	born IN.....	son.....	1883
Minnie M. Miller.....	15.....	born IN.....	daughter.....	1885
Cyrus D. Miller.....	13.....	born IN.....	son.....	1887
Claudy S. Miller.....	10.....	born IN.....	son.....	1890
Ira E. Miller.....	7.....	born IN.....	son.....	1893



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ANTHONY R. "TONY" KLINKER



Klinker

ANTHONY R. "TONY" KLINKER, 29, of Monroeville, died Thursday, June 15, 2006, as a result of a traffic accident near Monroeville. He was a 1995 graduate of Heritage High School. He attended East Liberty United Methodist Church, Monroeville. He was a manager at East State Pizza Hut, Fort Wayne. Surviving are his parents, Rev. Ralph L. and Carolyn S. Klinker of Monroeville; sisters, Mrs. Chris (Tamara L.) Spieth of Monroeville and Janet L. Klinker of Pinellas Park, Fla.; brothers, Kenneth K. (Karen) Klinker of Dunedin, Fla., Mark W. (Cheryl) Klinker and Matthew L. (Sandy) Klinker, both of Monroeville; maternal stepgrandmother, Zelda Garrison of Terre Haute; five nieces; and eight nephews. Service is 11 a.m. Monday at East Liberty United Methodist Church, Monroeville, with visitation one hour prior to service. The Rev. Rick Borgman officiating. Visitation is from 2 to 8 p.m. Sunday at Zwick & Jahn Funeral Home, Jacobs Chapel, Monroeville. Burial in Monroeville Memorial Cemetery. Preferred memorials to Monroeville Volunteer Fire Department, Monroeville EMS or Gideons

International. For complete obituary information and to sign the online guestbook, visit www.zwickjahn.com

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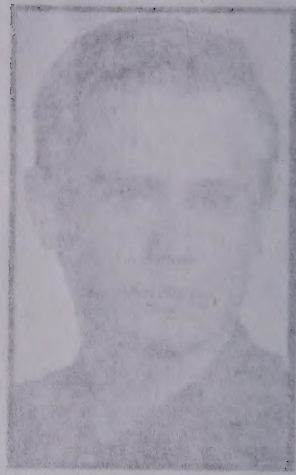
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Klinker



ANTHONY R. "TONY" KLINKER

International. For complete obituary information and to sign the online guestbook, visit
www.zwickjahn.com
Volunteer Fire Department, Monroeville EMS or Gibbons
Memorial Cemetery. Preferred memorials to Monroeville
Home, Jacobs Chapel, Monroeville. Burial in Monroeville
visitation is from 2 to 8 p.m. Sunday at Zwick & Jahn Funeral
home prior to service. The Rev. Rick Borgman officiating.
Liberty United Methodist Church, Monroeville, with visitation one
niece; and eight nephews. Service is 11 a.m. Monday at East
maternal stepgrandmother, Zelda Garrison of Terre Haute; five
Klinker and Matthew L. (Sandy) Klinker, both of Monroeville;
Kenneth K. (Karen) Klinker of Dunedin, Fla.; Mark W. (Cheryl)
Monroeville and Janet L. Klinker of Pinellas Park, Fla.; brother,
of Monroeville; sister, Mrs. Chris (Tamara L.) Speltz of
Surviving are his parents, Rev. Ralph L. and Carolyn S. Klinker.
He was a manager at East State Plaza Hut, Fort Wayne.
He attended East Liberty United Methodist Church, Monroeville.
Monroeville. He was a 1992 graduate of Heritage High School.
Thursday, June 15, 2006, as a result of a traffic accident near
ANTHONY R. "TONY" KLINKER, 59, of Monroeville, died

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